The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1900 XXXIX—NO 30

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J H Hur , President. H. L. McLain, C shier

HARDWARE.

S CHAD CO ,.ealer in Foreign and etic ardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

R EL & CO manufacturers of Thresh g M chine Portable, Semi-Portable d Trac on Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mi s, &c

MAS LLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns n, Proprietors, manufacturers of s per quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer tles Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron tructures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today::

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	77
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	47
Oats	22-25
Clover Seed	4 50-5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14-15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20-21
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	35
Beets, per bushel	40
Apples	35
Cabbage, per dozen	35-40
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	60
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	18-20
Eggs	15
Chickens, live, apiece	25
Chickens, dressed, lb	12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	12½
Shoulder	09
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 9.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 70@72c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 47@47½c; No. 2 yellow ear, 49@50c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 27@27½c; extra No. 3 white, 26@26¾c; regular No. 3, 25@26c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, new, $15.25@15.50; No. 2 do., $14.00@14.50; No. 1 clover mixed hay, $14.00@14.50; No. 1 clover hay, $14.00 $14.50; No. 1 prairie hay, $9.00@9.50

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23½@24c; tubs, 22½@23c; Ohio and Pennsylvania creamery, 20½@21c; dairy butter, 15@16c; country roll, 15@16c; cooking butter, 14@15c.

EGGS—Fresh laid, 17½@18c; candled, 18½@19c; storage candled, 16½@17c.

CHEESE—Full cream Ohio, 11¼@11½c; three-quarters, 10¼@10½c; New York state full cream, new, 12@12½c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13c; Wisconsin, 15@16c; 5-pound brick cheese, 12@13c; limburger, new, 11 11½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 50@60c per pair; large, fat, 75@85c; per pound, 10@11c; springers, 11@12c pound; turkeys, per pound, 8@9c; dressed, 13@14c; dressed chickens, 12@15c; drawn, 15@16c; geese, live, 60@80c pair; dressed, 8@9c pound; ducks, live, 8@9c pound; dressed, 12@13c.

Pittsburg, Oct. 9.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady. We quote: Extra heavy, $5.50@5.75; prime, $5.25@5.50; good, $4.90@5.20; tidy, $4.60@4.85; good grass cattle, $4.50@4.75; fair grass cattle, $4.25@4.50; fair grass cattle, light, $3.85@4.25; common, $3.25@3.75; heifers, $3.00@4.00; oxen, $2.50@4.50; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.00; common to good fat cows, $2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, $25@48.

HOGS—Receipts about 10 loads; market steady. We quote the following prices: Extra fine heavies, $5.50@5.55; assorted medium, $5.40@5.45; best Yorkers, $5.40; light Yorkers, $5.30@5.35; grassers, $5.25@5.30; pigs, as to quality, $5.00@5.25; roughs, $3.50@4.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light; market steady on sheep; strong on lambs. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, $4.00@4.15; good, $3.85@4.00; fair mixed, $3.25@3.75; common, $1.50@2.50; choice lambs, $4.80@5.00; common to good lambs, $3.00@4.75; veal calves, $5.50@6.50; heavy and thin, $3.50@4.50.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.25@5.37½.

CATTLE—Strong at $2.75@5 25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep firm at $2.00 4.00. Lambs strong at $3.25@5.50.

New York, Oct. 9.

WHEAT—Spot weak; No. 2 red, 80½c f. o. b. afloat and 79¾c in elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 87c f. o. b afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 89½c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot easy; No. 2, 48c in elevator and 47⅝c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot dull; No. 2, 25½c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26½c; track mixed western, 25@26½c; track mixed western and state, 26½@33½c.

CATTLE—None offered today; feeling dull; Liverpool and London cables quote live cattle at 11@12c; tops, 12½c; range cattle, 10½@11c; sheep, 11@12c; refrigerator beef, 9½@10c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Active and steady for both sheep and lambs; sheep, $3.00@4 25; lambs, $5.00@6.00; no choice stock here; culls, $4.25@4.75; Canada lambs, $6.00.

HOGS—Steady feeling; state hogs, good to choice, $5.70@5.75; western hogs, $5.45@5.55, southern and wesern pigs, $5.00@5.35.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed, but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the world. 25c a box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist

CONGER NAMES GUILTY

Chinese, Who Should Suffer With Prince Tuan.

THE FRENCH NOTE CONSIDERED.

A More or Less Definite Conclusion Reached but M. Thiebault Informed That Final Action Had Not Yet Been Taken—Edict to Punish Leaders.

Washington, Oct. 10. — The cabinet meeting held on the return of President and Mrs. McKinley to the city was devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of the Chinese situation Special consideration was given to the French note, and it is understood that a more or less definite conclusion was reached as to the nature of the reply which will be made by this government, but it has not yet been put in diplomatic form.

It developed that Mr. Conger, in compliance with a suggestion from Secretary Had had submitted to the state department a list of 10 or 12 names of Chinese officials who were prominent in the Boxer movement against the foreigners and in a measure were responsible for the assaults upon the legations in Peking. These officials, Mr Conger believes, should be included with Prince Tuan and others in any punishments which are to be inflicted upon those who took a prominent part in the Peking outrages. It is not unlikely that the position of this government, in regard to the punishment of these officials will be stated in the French note.

It is conceded that the failure of the effort to induce the Chinese court to return to Peking has done much to retard the peace negotiations, although these are still possible if the authority conferred upon Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching is sufficient.

General Chaffee continues to execute the program for the withdrawal of the military forces already outlined and he has notified the war department that he will have all of his men except the legation guard out of China inside of a fortnight.

M. Thiebault, the French charge d'affaires, called on Secretary Hay, but learned that final action had not yet been taken on the French note and that it would be some days before the response would be ready.

Peking, Oct. 6.—Prince Ching has received an edict from the emperor, dated Oct. 1, in reply to a note sent at the request of the legations, saying he wil return to Peking as soon as negotiations take a favorable turn.

Peking, Oct. 7, via Tien Tsin, Oct. 8, Shanghai, Oct. 9.—A response to the German demand has been transmitted to Li Hung Chang. This says that Ying Nien, president of the censorate; Yang Yi, assistant grand secretary and president of the civil board, and Chao Shu Chiao, president of the board of punishment, will be decapitated; that Prince Chwang, Duke Tsai Lan and Prince Yih will be sentenced to life imprisonment, and that Prince Tuan will be banished to the imperial military post roads on the Siberian frontier as a further punishment for aiding the Boxers.

FUNERAL OF SIX HELD.

Sad Ordeal of Captain Corrigan, at Cleveland—All Buried In One Grave.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 10.—The bodies of the wife, three daughters, granddaughter and niece of Captain James Corrigan were lowered together into one large grave in Lake View cemetery. Rev. Dr. Sprecher, of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church, conducted the services. On July 7 the schooner yacht Idler, owned by Captain Corrigan, capsized in a squall off this port and Mrs. James Corrigan and Ida Corrigan, Jane Corrigan and Mrs. Ricely, her daughter and baby Riely were drowned.

The last of the bodies was recovered only a few days ago. Miss Mabelle Hall, a niece of Captain Corrigan, and a beloved inmate of his home, died within the last week, and she was buried with the victims of the wreck.

Victims of Premature Blast.

Lima, O., Oct. 10.—By the premature explosion of a blast at Sedall's stone quarry, east of here, Charles Cramer had both hands blown off and suffered fatal injuries. Daniel Fillhart was buried under the stone and was taken out unconscious and probably fatally hurt, and John Long and Wm. Snegg and several others were severely injured.

Agreed on Substitute to Goebel Law.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 10.—Both houses of the Kentucky legislature passed by a practically unanimous vote an agreement to adopt the minority election bill, over which the senate and house had disagreed. It substitutes the old law, in force at the time the Goebel law was enacted. The Democrats tried to prevent action.

Directors of Poor and Charities.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 10.—The annual state convention of the directors of the poor and charities of Pennsylvania opened in this city. Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, of the Episcopal church, offered prayer. Mayor Nichols delivered the address of welcome.

Stevenson In West Virginia.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 10.—Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson addressed a crowd here from his special car platform. Mr. Stevenson also spoke at Benwood, Moundsville, New Martinsville, Sistersvile, Wavery and Parkersburg.

Open to Settlement.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 10.—The north half of the Indian reservation will be opened to setlement at noon today. Hundreds of homeseekers were on the land and many waiting close to the borders.

A LETTER TO BRYAN.

Meiklejohn Calls Attention to Status of the Agreement With the Sultan of Sulu.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, of the war department, has sent the following letter to the Hon. W. J. Bryan, at Peoria, Ill.:

"Washington, Oct. 6.—Dear Sir—In the press reports yesterday of your address at Tipton, Ind., in which you referred to the overthrow of human slavery in the United States resulting from the success of the armies of the union, you are also reported as saying in that connection:

"'We fought them for the adoption of a constitutional amendment that provided that no man could own a slave, and yet before the Philippine war is ended we have the Sulu treaty, which recognizes slavery.'

"Permit me to invite your attention to the following extract from the letter of the secretary of war to Major General Otis, commanding the United States forces in the Philippines, under date of Oct. 27, 1899:

"The president instructs me to advise you that the agreement signed Aug. 20, 1899, between Brigadier General John C. Bates, representing tre United States, of one part, the Sultan of Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Calbi and the Dato Joakanain, of the other part, is confirmed and approved, subject to the action of congress provided for in that clause of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, which provides, "The civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by congress," and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago, a thing which is made impossible by the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.'

"It is probably unnecessary to call your attention to the fact that in the absence of the approval of the president it is impossible for us to have the Sulu treaty or any other treaty. Very respectfully, G. D. Meiklejohn."

ROOSEVELT'S INDIANA TOUR.

Scheduled to Leave Chicago For That State Today—Big Meeting In St. Louis.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Senator Fairbanks, Governor Mount, General Durbin, candidate for governor, and several other gentlemen from Indiana, arrived in this city to conduct Governor Roosevelt through the state. The Roosevelt party, it is expected, will arrive today, and will leave for the Indiana tour by special train.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—St. Louis' vast Exposition Colisuem was crowded last night in honor of Governor Roosevelt, who spoke a little more tran an hour. The governor was tired, having ridden in a parade given in the afternoon. Later he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the St. Louis club. He was escorted from the Planters' hotel in the evening by Mayor Ziegenhein, national committeeman, and prominent Republicans of Missouri, a mounted regiment of rough riders and several thousand citizens in carriage or on foot. The route of the night parade was illuminated with flambeaux or colored fire. Arriving at the Coliseum the governor was greeted with tumultuous applause. He was introduced by the mayor of the city, and was cheered enthusiastically throughout his speech, at the conclusion of which he was escorted to the Union station, where he took his special for Chicago.

BRYAN'S TRUST REMEDY.

Would Have the Federal Government License Them—Put Their Products on the Free List.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 10.—Wm. J. Bryan witnessed a great demonstration on his visit here. Giving his remedy for trusts he said:

"First, put every trust-made article on the free list, so that it will not be able to plunder people at home while they sell abroad in competition with the world. We propose this legislation; that every corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall be compelled to take out a license from the federal government; that license to be given upon conditions which will make a monopoly impossible. Then squeeze the water out of the stock of the corporation; you will have a flood for a while, but there will be honest corporations afterward.

"Second, require that the corporation shall show that it is not attempting and has not attempted in the past to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise, and then provide for a revocation of the license if the conditions are not complied with."

Speeches were also made at some other places.

Gorman Also Has Heart Trouble.

New York, Oct. 10.—Congressman Richardson, of the Democratic national committee, returned to New York. Mr. Richardson says ex-Senator Gorman is suffering, not only from throat affliction, but heart disease.

Railroaders Handle Soft Coal.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 10.—Hundreds of railroaders, who would otherwise be thrown out of work by the stoppage of anthracite coal shipments over the Reading railway, are now employed in bringing through soft coal from the west.

Girls Went on Strike.

Akron, O., Oct. 10.—One hundred and fifty girls employed in the packing department of the American Cereal company struck for an increase from 70 to 90 cents per day.

OPERATORS DOUBTED.

Some Mine Leaders Fear Reduction Later On.

OTHERS THINK THEM SINCERE.

Companies Should Have Representatives at Convention, Or a Settlement May Be Delayed — Bituminous Convention Plan Likely to Be Adopted.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 10.—The leaders of the United Mine Workers of this part of the anthracite coal fields do not speak as hopefully of a settlement of the strike by the Scranton convention as they did. Some of those interviewed were afraid that the offer of 10 per cent increase in wages made by the companies may not last long, and that after the men are back at work for a while, and the market is pretty thoroughly supplied, the operators may reduce wages to the old figures. It is only fair to say, however, that not all the United Mine Workers are of this opinion. There is a strong sentiment prevailing that the companies are sincere and that the increase in wages will be permanent. It would help matters along considerably in the convention if there was someone there authorized to speak for the companies on this point. But of course the companies will not have a representative on the ground.

In making the advance in wages the operators did not act in concert, but as individuals. So that if the convention insists upon a definite understanding with the mine owners a week may elapse before the views of the operators can be secured. It is more than probable that the rules governing the conventions between the bituminous operators and their men will govern the Scranton convention. A close friend of President Mitchell says the convention will have to come to that before there can be a final agreement.

The coal companies will have to be represented, or otherwise it will be impossible to come to an amicable agreement. It is pointed out that no scale of wages was ever fixed by a convention in the soft coal regions without the operators being present.

There are so many questions to come before the convention that it will be impossible to make any headway without knowing what the operators propose to do.

MINERS MUST ACT THEMSELVES.

Mitchell Says They Are to Decide on the Operators' Offer.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 10.—President Mitchell, in addressing a big mass meeting of miners here said, in part:

"Every other strike that has taken place in the anthracite regions has been declared off by your officers. Heretofore when men went on strike they remained out for a time and then the chief executive or executive board declared the strike off without consulting the wishes of the strikers. I want to say, as I have said before, that this strike will never end until the miners through delegates in convention, end it for themselves. W have called a convention and you men are invited to send delegates there. You are invited to pass judgment on the operators' proposition. If you believe that they act in good faith; if you believe 10 per cent to be enough; if you believe that they will pay the 10 per cent for a year, then you must decide whether to return to work. On the other hand, if you reject the offer and continue on strike, John Mitchell will be there to help you do it. I do not expect that this one strike will eradicate all the wrongs from which you suffer. I do not believe that the accumulation of 40 years of injustice can be wiped out at once, but I do believe that you have established an organization here that with each succeeding year will give you improved conditions of employment."

Preceding the meeting there was a big parade.

In Case Strike Is Not Settled.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 10.—It was learned by the mine workers that a number of men, not yet members of the order, were being canvassed by bosses, with the view of inducing them to report for work next Monday in case the deliberations of the delegates do not settle the strike next Friday.

WOOLLEY GAINING VOTES.

Declared He Drew From Both Parties In Indiana—Will Tour In the East.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—J. G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for president, met with a warm reception at Handel hall. Hundreds of local Prohibitionists attended the meeting, which was preceded by a parade. Addresses were delivered by Volney B. Cushing and J. G. Woolley.

After the meeting at Handel hall the party left over the Michigan Central for an extended trip through the east, which will continue up to election. Today the special was scheduled to run through Michigan, with a night meeting at Detroit.

Mr. Woolley made the folowing statement last night: "The meetings in Indiana have been the greatest of the series so far in comparison to former meetings in this state. The peculiarity of our work in Indiana is that we seem to draw our converts about evenly from the two old parties. The trip of the special train increases in interest."

To Advise Acceptance of Decision.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—The committee appointed by the insurgent faction of the Jr. O. U. A. M. at Philadelphia on Sept. 29, met in this city and agreed to advise subordinate councils to accept the supreme court decision by paying the per capita tax of 15 cents levied by the national council.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Attention Principally Fixed on Problems of International Money Market—Engagements In London and Paris.

New York, Oct. 10.—The attention of the financial and speculative world remained fixed Tuesday on the problems of the international money markets. The engagement of £50,000 in gold and its withdrawal from the Bank of England for shipment to New York marked the beginning of the contest and confirmed Monday's estimates that sterling exchange at New York had fallen within the margin of profit for gold imports. No announcement was made in New York of this engagement, and it was commonly supposed that the withdrawal was made in anticipation of an advance in the price of gold, with a view to futures hipments. The withdrawal promptly precipitated an advance in the Bank of England's price of gold, gold bars and American eagles both being marked up ½d an ounce. The margin of profit on imports to New York was thus wiped out.

It was announced Tuesday that 1,000,000 francs had been engaged in Paris for import to New York.

The Bank of France pursued a policy of hoarding for some time, and the policy of the institution in the protection of its gold reserve is exceedingly arbitrary. It is taken for granted that it will interpose an obstacle to the drain inaugurated Tuesday upon the Paris market's gold supply. As for Berlin, Tuesday's weekly statement of the Imperial Bank shows that it has lost nearly $2,000,000 in cash during the week, in spite of receipts of gold from London, although it has contracted above half of the enormous note issue of the previous week, and has recalled nearly $15,000,000 of last week's loan expansion, which exceeded $25,000,000. It is clearly evident, therefore, that New York will have to make a more urgent call to effect a movement hither of gold on any considerable scale. Meantime the local money market continued to harden, and the proportion of call loans placed at 3½ per cent was considerably greater than Monday. Tuesday's transfer of currency to the interior through the sub-treasury again reached three-quarters of a million dollars, and the banks have lost to that institution since Friday $2,275,000. The movement by express is a matter of conjecture, but is known to continue large. There was a notable movement in the iron and steel group, pretty much all the members of the group coming into the movement as the day progressed, with advances of from 1 to over 2 points.

The movement in the bond market was narrow and irregular. Total sales, par value, $680,000. U. S. ref. 2s, the 3s registered and new 4s declined ¼ per cent on the last call.

A MOVE AGAINST EMERY.

Objections to One of His Nominations. Same Objections to Some Other Candidates.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—Objections were filed in the Dauphin county court to the nomination papers of the following candidates, on the ground that having already been nominated by certificate they have no right to the use of an additional column by nomination papers:

Lewis Emery, Jr., candidate of the Lincoln party, for congress in the Twenty-seventh district.

Wm. J. Ebersole, for auditor general; D. L. Monroe and J. R. Roat, representatives at large: Hayden Morgan and 31 others, for presidential electors, under the name of Socialist-Labor party.

Edward Burke, Citizens' candidate for representative, from the Fifth legislative district of Luzerne county.

John P. McAndrews, candidate and representative from the Sixth legislative district of Luzerne county.

Henry Clay Chisholm and John C Dunkle, candidates of the fusion party for representatives in Huntingdon county.

Charles A. Danby, People's party candidate for congress in the Twenty-sixth district.

Edward B. Willis for state senator in Erie county.

Timothy J. Quinn, People's party for assembly from the First district Erie county.

John P. Carrier, C. Hiram Beistone and Charles Parkins, People's party candidates for legislature in Crawford county.

796 SCHOOLS IN PORTO RICO.

Superintendend Brumbaugh Wrote There Would Be 35,000 Pupils.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—Martin Brumbaugh, recently appointed superintendent of public education in Porto Rico by President McKinley, sent the following note from San Juan, under date of Oct. 1, to the University of Pennsylvania:

"Today 796 schools open under American control, a gain of 180 over last year. Thirty-five thousand children will march under the American flag into an American system of schools, a gain of 10,000 over last year."

INDIA BLESSED WITH CROPS.

Famine Conditions Disappearing, Except In Bombay.

London, Oct. 10.—Lord Hamilton, secretary of state for India, received the following dispatch from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston:

"The general condition of the crops is excellent, and, except in a part of Bombay, famine conditions are disappearing. The total number on the relief list has fallen to 2,276,000."

Charter For a New Railroad Line.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—A charter was issued at the state department to the Finleyville & Library Railroad company, the line to run from Finleyville, Washington county, to Library, Allegheny county, a distance of three miles. The capital stock is $30,000 The president is Selwyn M. Taylor, of Pittsburg.

"GOEBEL ISN'T DEAD!"

Hysterical Cry of Youtsey In Court.

SOME BELIEVE HE IS DEMENTED.

Declared Arthur Goebel Lied, When He Told of Talking to Him In Jail—Proclaimed Innocence—Carried to Jail, Helpless—Condition Critical.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 10.—During the trial of Henry E. Youtsey, charged with being a principal in the shooting of Governor Goebel, a sensational scene occurred. Arthur Goebel was put on the stand, and Judge Ben Williams did the questioning. Arthur Goebel said:

"I talked with Youtsey the day he was arrested late in the afternoon in the jail in Frankfort in reference to the murder of my brother."

Just at this point Youtsey arose behind his attorneys and in a loud voice said, "It is untrue; it is a lie; I never spoke a word to that man in my life nor he to me."

Colonel Crawford told him to be quiet and sit down and others took hold of him. "I will not sit down. I never said a word to that man—it is untrue." He was shouting by this time and everyone was becoming excited Youtsey's wife sprang to his side, and while endeavoring to make him sit down could be heard saying, "Now you have killed my husband, I suppose you are satisfied.' Then Youtsey hysterically shouted again, "I am innocent—there is no blood on my hands; these men are swearing my life away." Two or three deputy sheriffs went over and grabbed him. He struggled wildly and said, "Let me alone—I will not sit down."

Arthur Goebel meanwhile sat sphinx like in the witness chair and never turned his head. Finally after Youtsey was forced into a seat he shouted again, "Goebel is not dead—all the demons in hell could not kill him."

"Mr. Sheriff, if the defendant does not behave himself put handcuffs on him," said Judge Cantrill. Meanwhile the audience could not be forced to keep their seats until the judge threatened to fine those who stood up. Youtsey settled back in his chair, closed his eyes and seemed in a state of collapse. He waved his handkerchief above his head in an aimless sort of way, and groaned and cried hysterically. Finally quiet was restored and Judge Williams asked Arthur Goebel another question, when Colonel Crawford asked a postponement of the trial until today, on account of the defendant's condition. Judge Cantrill said he could see no cause or reason for the defendant's outbreak, but in justice to his attorneys he would postpone the case until today. Mr. Franklin said the commonwealth had not the slightest objection. Youtsey still occupied his chair with his eyes closed, apparently in a half-fainting condition. After the crowd passed out, Jailer Reed and deputies carried Youtsey to the jail as he was unable to walk. Various reasons are assigned for his outbreak, the first being that his long confinement and strain of the trial caused him to become hysterical and lose control of himself. Another is that he is really demented, as shown by his remark that Goebel was not dead. He is being attended by physicians and relatives at the jail and his condition is deemed critical.

Old Postoffice Clerk Arrested.

New York, Oct. 10.—Richard J. Carroll, who for a number of years has been chief money order clerk in Branch E of the postoffice in this city, was arrested, accused of forging and raising money orders. He had been employed in the postoffice 16 years.

Bubonic Plague Epidemic.

London, Oct. 10.—"Bubonic plague," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail, from Bombay, "is becoming epidemic in many districts of the Bombay presidency. Alarming increases are reported from Poona and Belgaum, while the coast ports are infected."

EVENTS BRIEFLY NARRATED.

Senator Pettigrew, at Sioux Falls, S. D., challenged Hanna to join debate. The Ohio senator, at Chicago, said he would ignore it.

Army of Cumberland and Spanish war veterans' reunions opened at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Honolulu people sent $3,300 to Galveston sufferers.

Part of Portage, Wis., flooded by government levee giving way.

Two anthracite strikers killed by train near Johnstown, Pa.

Detective Simley confessed murder of Miss Defenbach and insurance fraud at Chicago, implicating Brown and Unger, declaring himself their tool.

Requisition papers issued by Governor Sayers, of Texas, served on Governor Roosevelt at St. Louis for extradition of John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and other Standard Oil men for alleged violation of the anti-trust law of Texas.

White Star liner Oceanic nearly wrecked off coast of Ireland.

At Toronto, Ont., Assistant Supreme Ranger Harper, of the Independent Order of Foresters, in which Miss Defenbach, of Chicago, was insured, said that the order's agents in Chicago were not certain that Miss Defenbach had actually died. It might yet turn out, he said, that the body cremated was not hers.

In the United States supreme court Assistant Atorney General Maurey, for the government, moved to advance the Neely extradition case and announced that he had received a telegram from the opposing counsel in New York, stating there would be no objection to this course. The date has not been set.

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STORIES OF GULF STORM

What the Crew of the Alamo Saw In Galveston Bay.

GREAT VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

Captain Hix Tells His Experience. Toughest "Offspur" He Ever Witnessed—Big Ship Blown Through Three Heavy Bridges.

The Mallory line steamship Alamo, which came so near being destroyed by the West Indian hurricane that destroyed Galveston, arrived in New York a few days ago. Every one on board, from the captain down to the cabin boy, had a story to tell concerning what he experienced, what he saw and how he felt during the great storm.

"About 9 o'clock on the morning of the storm," said Captain George B. Hix, "the rapid fall of my barometer indicated that trouble was impending, and I went up to the weather bureau at Galveston to get some information as to what to expect. The weather man said there was no cause for uneasiness, as we would only catch an offspur of the storm that had struck the Florida coast a few days before. 'Well, young man,' I replied, 'it's going to be the toughest offspur you ever saw, and I am going back to make my ship fast to everything I can get hold of.' And I did.

"As for the storm, you couldn't call it a tidal wave, for the water rose gradually until it was from six to ten feet above normal and in some places when the wind was fiercest as much as 12 feet. As the dock disappeared beneath the water the Alamo, rising with the tide, ground it to pieces until she finally rested on top of the piles. During all this time the waves poured over the vessel, and the harbor was full of drifting ships, four of which struck us, one of them tearing the stern of the Alamo away and destroying her steering gear.

"The next day the Alamo slid off the piles and went ashore about a half mile up the flats, where she was finally pulled off by the tug Wilmot from New Orleans, the most powerful tug in the gulf."

Captain Hix said that one of the remarkable things he witnessed was a big 4,000 ton steamship crash through three railroad bridges with as much ease apparently as if they were paper. The Mallory line sheds and the roofs of buildings on the shore were crumbled up like parchment by the storm until they resembled huge rolls of paper, when they disappeared in the air, never to be seen any more. The city from Fourteenth street to East End and from Avenue P to Avenue Q was completely destroyed. In all he figured that 374 blocks had been wiped out of existence.

John Wallace, a steward, in telling his experiences said:

"Everybody on the ship was scared, of course; some worse than others, but the worst scared of them all was the captain's waiting boy. We thought he was lost until we found him in a potato barrel alongside the engine room.

"One of the saddest sights I saw was the dead bodies of a Sister of Charity and three little boys lashed together floating in the water. Another sight just as pitiful was the burning of the bodies on the shore, with the women and children looking on and crying as if their hearts would break. During the storm the Norwegian steamer Gyller brushed up against the Alamo, and six of her crew jumped aboard our ship. The captain said he felt like throwing them back into the water for deserting their comrades, but he allowed them to stay aboard till morning, when he put them ashore."

Cost of Naval Increase.

Admirals Melville and Hichborn have completed their joint estimate of the amount congress must appropriate at its next session to meet existing contracts on account of the hulls and machinery of ships now building. They call for $22,000,000 to be disbursed in the next fiscal year. This does not include armor, ordnance, equipment or other work which is done at government establishments. Last year congress appropriated for naval increase only $13,000,000 in round numbers. It is estimated that Admiral Melville will require $4,000,000 for repairs to steam machinery and plant and that Admiral Hichborn must have over $5,000,000 to keep the hulls of the fleet in good condition. The aggregate naval estimates for the year ending June 30, 1902, which are almost ready to submit to the secretary of the treasury, will probably not exceed $75,000,000.

King Oscar's Gallantry.

When King Oscar paid a visit to the Howard Goulds the other day on board the Niagara at Marstrand, in Sweden, he greatly admired the beautiful fittings of the American yacht. Perceiving a desk in Mr. Gould's office, the king asked Mrs. Gould, who was showing him over the vessel, "Who uses this desk?" "Oh," she replied, "it is here my husband signs checks for me." King Oscar, with customary gallantry, sat down, took up a pen and wrote, "I would consider it a pleasure to sign checks for you." This royal compliment will be treasured in the Gould family as a pleasant souvenir of a pleasant tour.

The Flax Crop of Ireland.

The flax crop of Ireland is almost entirely grown in the province of Ulster. The crop this year covered 47,327 acres, of which 46,805 were in the northern provinces. That is an increase of 12,269 acres in that province over last year. In Leinster, Munster and Connaught the number of acres under flax cultivation was only 522. The inclement weather in the latter end of August did much harm to the crop.

GALVESTON'S RECOVERY.

The Stricken City Rising Again From Storm's Wreckage.

Two weeks have come and gone since the horrible ordeal through which Galveston passed, says the Galveston Daily News. Great progress has been made by the revival of hope and earnest effort. It took the people some time to realize fully what had happened and how widespread and awful the catastrophe really was. Galveston appealed to the world for help and then set to work to bury her dead, care for the injured and disinfect the town.

Wire and mail communication with the outside world was re-established. This has been followed by the resumption of railway traffic. Some of our elevators are in operation, and work is progressing rapidly on the others. The waterworks have been restored almost to their former usefulness. Many of the streets are now lighted by electricity, and mule street cars are reaching out into several sections of the city. Repair work is progressing on hundreds of buildings. Most sections of the wharf front have resumed normal conditions. Freight is moving on the wharfs with something like the regularity in vogue before the storm. Several vessels are in port, and more are en route. Large quantities of freight await an entrance to the city. The Galveston Cotton Exchange has resumed business, the school board has ordered three of the school buildings to be repaired, the streets and gutters have been opened and cleaned, and much progress has been made in the removal of the immense mountain of debris running along the southern side of the island. The Medical college will reopen Nov. 15. Mr. John Sealy will make permanent repairs to the John Sealy hospital. There has been a general resumption of business.

There has ceased to be any doubt whatever that Galveston is to be rebuilt. In the minds of the leading business men of Galveston there never was any doubt. The Galveston of the past unfortunately in many respects was divided into factions. There was never that unity of purpose which should have been observed in the building up of a great city. The terrible calamity which has visited Galveston has been a leveler. All classes and conditions of men must now pull together to meet the future. The calamity has brought men together, and from now on the question of rebuilding and maintaining our city will be made a common purpose, all alike arising from the common level of destruction to higher and greater things.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Bullet Came Near Ending Conger's Life In Peking Siege.

Definite news of the siege of Peking has been received in Des Moines, the home of Minister Conger, in letters from Mrs. Edwin H. Conger and her niece, Miss Mary Pierce. Mrs. Conger describes the relief of the city by the allied troops on the afternoon of Aug. 14. The attacks of the Boxers on the preceding nights, she says, were almost fatal to the ministers and their parties, who were huddled in the British legation. They were living on half a pound of dog meat a day when the siege was lifted. Miss Pierce describes the narrow escape of Minister Conger on July 4. She says:

"He stood in the doorway talking with the American surgeon when a spent bullet penetrated the surgeon's leg, just missing the American minister. Another bullet made a hole in the Declaration of Independence that hung above Mr. Conger's desk. Mr. Petchick, and attache, sitting with Mr. Conger, missed death by a few inches. A bullet went through a fan in his hands. The Americans and all foreigners gathered in the British legation lived seven weeks without fresh food of any kind. At another time they had nothing but horseflesh, the saddle ponies of the Americans being killed for food."

Mrs. Conger used her silk draperies, gifts of the empress dowager, to make sand bags to fortify the legations. When Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, was shot down in the streets, Mrs. Conger carried the news to the baroness, who was a Detroit girl and had been married only three years.

The Cost of Producing Gas.

Accepting as a basis of calculation the report for 1899 of the People's Gas Light and Coke company of Chicago, The Record of that city figures the cost of gas production to that company. Deducting from the total receipts the excess (received for byproducts) over what the total gas product would have sold for at $1 per thousand feet, it finds the cost of manufacture to be 37 cents per thousand feet. To this it adds 18 cents per thousand feet as representing interest on the investment and deterioration of plant, making these calculations on what it would cost to reproduce the plant instead of on the alleged extravagant value placed thereon by the corporation. This makes the net cost 59 cents, which might be much reduced, The Record argues, if the price to the consumer were reduced, as the gas needed for the increased consumption could be produced without adding much to the operating and administration expenses.

Italy's King a Musician.

The Independance Belge refers to the fact that the young king of Italy, like his queen, is passionately fond of music and in that respect takes after his mother, Queen Margherita. "He is perhaps," says the journal, "the only prince of the house of Savoy who has ever shown a leaning toward the musical art, and in this connection is recalled the saying of his grandfather at Solferino, who, hearing the cannon, remarked, 'That is the only music I ever understood.'"

FLIGHT OF MISSIONARIES

Thrilling Experiences of a Band of Americans.

HOW THEY ESCAPED FROM CHINA.

Arrive In London After a Long and Perilous Journey — Pursued by Bloodthirsty Boxers—Fled Across the Great Gobi Desert.

The American missionaries, J. H. Roberts, Mark Williams, William Sprague, Mrs. Sprague and Miss Virginia Murdock, who escaped from Kalgan, province of Chi-li, China, in June, were chased across the Gobi desert. Thence they traveled by way of Siberia and have just reached London in good health.

The missionaries will proceed immediately to the United States, says a London dispatch. Mr. Williams, who has worked in China for 34 years, gives an interesting story of his experiences. The first assault on the mission compound at Kalgan was made during the night of June 10, when a yelling mob attempted to batter down the gate with stones. Seeing the uselessness of remaining, the missionaries in the course of the night evacuated the compound and proceeded to the magistrate's yamen. The following afternoon they were ordered to leave, the magistrate declaring that he feared not only for the missionaries' safety, but also for his own yamen if he continued to protect them.

After allowing the Americans to draw their money from the native bank the magistrate furnished them with 50 soldiers as an escort through the great gate in the wall into Mongolia.

"We had no idea then of the terrible journey which awaited us," continued Mr. Williams. "We had no notion of having to escape across Siberia and only proposed to remain in some place of safety and return after the crisis. Wherever we attempted to stop, however, the officials ordered us to leave forthwith, declaring the Boxers were on our heels.

"Finally reaching a Mongol encampment at Harausa, we saw that flight across the great Gobi desert was inevitable. Having secured a caravan, we started June 23. Just before starting seven Swedish missionaries, with their families, who had just escaped with their lives, joined us. One lady had had horrible experiences. She had been almost clubbed to death, while some of the males were frightful spectacles, being covered with blood.

"Our caravan consisted of 20 camels, 19 horses and six camel carts for the ladies and children. For eight days we traveled over nothing but sand. The air was like that of an oven, and the suffering was intense. The animals had no grass and no water, and marching in the daytime was impossible. At the few isolated wells Mongols were encamped in the vicinity, and they refused to allow us to draw water, fearing we would poison the wells.

"After 38 days of terrible anxiety we reached Urga, on the other side of the desert. We presented a sorry spectacle. The Russian consul general was most kind. He gave up to us 14 rooms in the consulate. But to our dismay the consul told us we must leave forthwith, as there were 2,000 Mongol soldiers in the neighborhood, who might be hostile. He also warned us that tens of thousands of Mongols were gathering for a religious festival and that if we valued our safety we had better clear out without delay.

"A fortnight later, Aug. 13, we reached Kiakhta and remained there till Aug. 27. In the meanwhile Mr. Tower (Mr. Charlemagne Tower, United States embassador to Russia) obtained permission from the authorities at St. Petersburg for our journey over the Siberian railway. Arriving at Irkutsk Sept. 2, we took a train and reached St. Petersburg Sept. 18."

New Use of Liquid Air.

Consul General Guenther, writing from Frankfort under recent date, says:

"Carl Linde, who is giving special attention to machines for producing liquid air, describes, in the journal of the Association of German Engineers, a furnace designed by Mr. Hempel for an ingenious application of this substance. The furnace is intended to burn low class fuels, such as lignite and peat. The combustion is intensified by turning the gaseous mixture obtained by evaporating liquid air on the fire. Nitrogen is first set free, after which there remains a gas containing at least 50 per cent of oxygen. The price of this gaseous mixture is said not to exceed 81 cents for 1,000 cubic feet."

The Dutch Navy.

In the official list of the Dutch navy, says an Antwerp correspondent, there are no less than 140 vessels, including many that cannot be called ships of war. There are 9 battleships, 8 cruisers with armored decks, 12 monitors, 18 torpedo boats, 6 cruisers, a torpedo destroyer and 5 cutters, altogether 59 modern vessels of war. Among these 59 not one vessel has wooden fittings. In the royal navy there are 14 school and training ships, in which the government trains many officers and sailors for the merchant marine. Belgium has 642 merchant vessels, of which 188 are steamers. The colonial marine includes 31 government boats and 400 coasters. In all the Dutch colors float over 1,222 vessels.

Suburban Fares In New Zealand.

The New Zealand government has decided to issue workmen's tickets from nearly all the principal towns to suburbs up to a 12 mile distance at a uniform charge of 2 shillings per week.

COMPANION TO THE SHARK.

A Little Pilotfish Put Into the Tank of a Big Fellow.

The four footed sand shark exhibited at the Aquarium, sa, the New York Sun, behind glass in a tank now has a new companion, or, rather, follower, in the shape of a little pilotfish that was taken with a hook and line on Sept. 7 at the fishing banks.

That it is the way of the pilotfish to accompany sharks is familiar. Pilotfish swim about with sharks, somewhere near them, wherever they go, sometimes departing from them in search of food for themselves, but commonly staying with them and feeding, it may be, on scraps that the shark leaves of fishes that it destroys. Pilotfishes are often taken with sharks. A fisherman who should find when he hauled one of his nets—as, in fact, he might—a dozen sand sharks in it would be likely to take 20 or 30 pilotfish at the same time. And the capture of pilotfish would betoken the neighboring presence of sharks. It is probable that this little pilot lately received at the Aquarium had strayed from the side of a shark, attracted by the bait of the hook upon which it was caught.

In the shark's tank at the Aquarium there are three yellow mackerel, two of them sizable fish and the other a little fellow six or eight inches in length, which is about the size of the new little pilot. It might seem as though the little pilot would flock with the smaller fish, the yellow mackerel choosing for a companion the little one among them, but in reality the instant the pilot was dropped into the tank it made straight for the shark, and it has traveled with the shark ever since.

Commonly this pilot travels over the shark, sticking close to the tip of the shark's dorsal fin, so close indeed as sometimes to touch it, and right there, for by far the greater part of the time, the little pilot holds its place.

Wherever the shark goes the pilotfish goes. The shark occupies a double tank, two tanks joined in one by a wide and high arch. If the shark goes the length of both tanks before turning in the other direction, the pilotfish goes too. If the shark should go simply the length of one section of the tanks and then turn, the pilotfish would hitch around with it there, keeping all the time close to the tip of the shark's dorsal. Sometimes the pilot drops down the shark's side and swims along there for a little, close to, abreast of the shark's midship section. Sometimes when the shark swims low the little pilot drops down lower still and gives himself a little rub on the gravelly bottom of the tank. Parasites bother it maybe, and when its food is put into the tank the pilot will stop for that, but start when it has picked that up to catch up with the shark again, taking station, as it would after any of those other temporary departures from it, at the tip of the shark's dorsal fin.

And they make a wonderful pair. Swimming, as it does, at a point about midlength of the shark's body and only just clear of the dorsal, the contrast as to size between the shark and the little pilot is as striking and effective as it could be. In color the shark is of a light gray, almost uniform in shade, while the pilotfish, banded as all pilots are, has bands that are almost black, they are so strongly marked, and so the two present, as well as in size, a strong contrast in color and markings. One is big, the other little; one strong, the other weak. They couldn't be much more unlike. But there they go inseparable, the shark and the pilotfish.

BROWN'S FLYING MACHINE.

Coxey's Son-in-law Invents a New Aerial Navigator.

Carl Brown, the man who married General Coxey's daughter, has invented a flying machine which he calls a rotary winged wheel machine, drawings of which are now being considered, according to letters received by him, by the board of ordnance of the war department, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He has been at work on a model at the Labor Exchange Colony of Freedom, near Fort Scott, where he and his wife live practical socialistic lives.

The other day he announced that he had sold a one-seventh interest in the invention and would soon begin the construction of a flying machine factory at Freedom, Kan. His description of the machine is scientific. It is claimed to possess the same features as a bird in relation to concavity of wing, having a maximum of resistance in descension and a minimum of resistance in ascension. The wing plans are patterned from the crow and the wing motion from the quail. The machine is of aluminium and is operated by a gasoline motor, though the inventor says liquid air is the ideal power.

A Dentist For Guam.

The surgeon general of the navy has arranged to send to Guam a dentist to treat the teeth of the men at that naval station. There has been much complaint from sufferers at Guam, and the services of a dentist are greatly needed. The dentist was enlisted as a hospital steward at $60 a month.

Finnish Stamps Barred.

Finnish stamps are no longer allowed officially for foreign correspondence, Russians stamps having been substituted. As a protest the Finns have adopted an unofficial stamp. It is not recognized as postage, but it calls attention to the loss of national privileges.

Insurance Against Drowning.

Insurance for bathers is the newest enterprise in the insurance line in England. Penny-in-the-slot machines are to be erected at the popular bathing resorts. Before entering the water you drop in your copper and out comes a policy good for the time of bathing.

Forewarned, Forearmed.

The liability to disease is greatly lessened when the blood is in good condition, and the circulation healthy and vigorous. For then all refuse matter is promptly carried out of the system; otherwise it would rapidly accumulate—fermentation would take place, the blood become polluted and the constitution so weakened that a simple malady might result seriously.

A healthy, active circulation means good digestion and strong, healthy nerves.

As a blood purifier and tonic S. S. S. has no equal. It is the safest and best remedy for old people and children because it contains no minerals, but is made exclusively of roots and herbs.

No other remedy so thoroughly and effectually cleanses the blood of impurities. At the same time it builds up the weak and debilitated, and renovates the entire system. It cures permanently all manner of blood and skin troubles.

SSS

Mr. E. E. Kelly, of Urbana, O., writes: "I had Eczema on my hands and face for five years. It would break out in little white pustules, crusts would form and drop off, leaving the skin red and inflamed. The doctors did me no good. I used all the medicated soaps and salves without benefit. S. S. S. cured me, and my skin is as clear and smooth as any one's."

Mrs. Henry Siegfried, of Cape May, N. J., says that twenty-one bottles of S. S. S. cured her of Cancer of the breast. Doctors and friends thought her case hopeless.

Richard T. Gardner, Florence, S. C., suffered for years with Boils. Two bottles of S. S. S. put his blood in good condition and the Boils disappeared.

Send for our free book, and write our physicians about your case. Medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

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Send Stamp for Catalogue.

Boxing Gloves, Striking Bags, Cameras, Bicycles, Hunting Suits, Seines, Tents, Fishing Tackle.

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Leaving foot of Adams St. Daily at 9.10 a. m. after the arrival of morning trains. Returning, arrive Week Days 8.30 p. m., Sundays 9 p. m. Fare to DETROIT, 75c., unlimited round trip, $1.25. Excursions to Detroit and return, Week Days $1.00, Sundays 50c. To PT HURON and RETURN, a delightful two days trip, including meals and berth, only $5.

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Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on South Erie street	$400	to	$600
14 lots on Chester street	250	to	500
17 lots on Edwin street	200	to	450
18 lots on Dwight street	250	to	450
7 lots on George street	225	to	250
13 lots on Johnson street	200	to	275
6 lots on Kent street			300
18 lots off Akron street			150
8 lots off Waechter street	150	to	200

Also lots on Woodland Avenue, Pearl Street, Tremont Street, Center Street and Superior Street.

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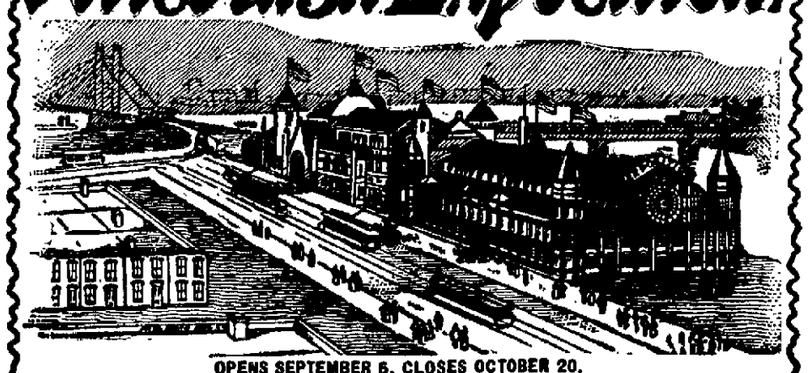
1899 TWELFTH ANNUAL 1900

Pittsburgh Exposition.



OPENS SEPTEMBER 6, CLOSES OCTOBER 20.

MUSIC BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST BANDS.

THE FAMOUS BANDA ROSSA, ITALY'S GREATEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION. Sept. 5th to 15th.

EMIL PAUR, WITH THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA. Sept. 17th to 22d.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND, DIRECT FROM PARIS. Sept. 24th to 29th *and* Oct. 15th to 20th.

DAMROSCH'S NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. 50 pieces. Oct. 1st to 13th.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

JIM KEY, The Marvellous Educated Horse. THE MEXICAN VILLAGE.
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM, Special Exhibit of the Products of the entire World.
A DAY IN THE ALPS. THE CRYSTAL MAZE.

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WAGES TO BE $1.50

Steel Plant Laborers Win an Advance.

FORMERLY RECEIVED $1.35

Bartenders Take Steps Toward Effecting an Organization — Sailer Brothers' Factory Closes Down—Molders to Meet in Massillon—Other Labor News.

A number of laborers employed at the works of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company on Saturday asked that their wages, $1.35 a day, be increased to $1.50 a day, and refused to work longer if the advance were not granted. The leaders of the strike say today that they were notified to return and their demand would be granted. They will resume work tomorrow. The absence of the men has not caused a cessation of operations at the plant. Nearly all of the men, about thirty in number, are members of the recently organized Federal union.

The following statement was made by the manager: A temporary gang hired from Canal Dover for special work to last for two weeks received $1.50 per day. The regular men struck for a raise of 15 cents on this account. Leaders of the strike were notified that if they wanted to come back to work all winter at $1.35 they could do so—or for two weeks at $1.50. Part of the men have returned at $1.35. The rest are to come back tomorrow for two weeks at $1.50 or for all winter at $1.35, as they may decide

NEXT MEETING IN MASSILLON.

Councilman Peter Smith and William Dutton, who represented the Massillon moulders' unions at the state conference board meeting at Columbus, returned to the city last night. Mr. Smith states that the next meeting of the board, to be held in January, will take place in Massillon. The board is constituted of fifteen members. The report of the business agent of the board, said Mr. Smith, shows the affairs of the union to be in excellent condition. Massillon, in point of unionism, leads the state. Every one of its hundreds of molders, it is stated, is a member of the organization.

CIGAR FACTORY SHUTS DOWN

Sailer Brothers on Saturday announced that their cigar manufactory would be closed this week. Too much stock on hand, which includes the large quantities of cigars made for Sailer Brothers by a Pennsylvania factory during the recent strike, is supposed to be the cause.

THE BARTENDERS ORGANIZE.

Fifteen bartenders responded to the call of Organizer N. P. Maier for a meeting in the Trades and Labor Assembly's hall Sunday afternoon. It was decided to become a local of the Bartenders' League of America, deferring permanent organization till the charter will have arrived, when an announcement will be made by Mr Maier Brief speeches were made at the meeting by Mr Maier and Justice Franz

LETTER OF REGRET.

Mayor Wise Receives a Reply to His Invitation to the President

THE INDEPENDENT several days ago told of the inability of President McKinley to accept Mayor Wise's invitation to become the guest of Massillon some time prior to his departure for Washington. This morning Mayor Wise received the following letter, dated Saturday, at Canton

MY DEAR SIR: The president is in receipt of your kind invitation which you have been good enough to send in behalf of the citizens of Massillon, to be the guest of your city sometime prior to his departure from Canton. In reply I beg to state that the president leaves for Washington on next Monday afternoon, and owing to his engagements in the meantime, and a pressure of public business, he regrets that it will be impossible for him to send an acceptance. He directs me to assure you, however, of his cordial appreciation of the courtesy shown him in this matter. Thanking you in the president's behalf for your kind expression, believe me,

Very truly yours.
GEORGE D. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

MAYOR WISE'S INVITATION.

The invitation to which the above is a reply was as follows:

To the President:

Sir, I have the honor to call to your attention the object of my informal visit Tuesday, October 2, to repeat to you on behalf of the citizens of Massillon an invitation to be the guest of the city at any time prior to your return to the seat of government. Our citizens feel that it will be a very special distinction to be permitted to entertain the chief magistrate of the nation, and all the more because of the unfailing respect and personal affection which they entertain for yourself as a friend and a neighbor. Trusting that you will be able to honor us with your presence, I am,

Your obedient servant,
JACOB WISE, Mayor.

Chronic Dyspepsia.

You cannot make the stomach strong, healthy and able to digest food with stimulants. Begin at the seat of the disease. Purify the blood, make the liver do its work and dyspepsia will vanish. Knox Stomach Tablets purify the blood and cure dyspepsia.

J. S. Marquis will return to Massillon this week.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

FRENCH STYLES WHICH GOWNMAKERS STRIVE TO ESTABLISH.

Decorative Points of the Empire Gown — The Directoire Style — Advance Guard of Shirt Waists—L'Aiglon Back, Gold Buttons, Etc.

After some years of artistic striving the empire gown has won its way into fashion's affections. Directly opposed to the flowing lines and more generous amplitude of the Louis gowns comes the classical simplicity of the empire, for the expressing of which all the softest, most clinging fabrics are employed, together with lace. Rich and rare embroideries in many instances

EMPIRE DAY GOWN.

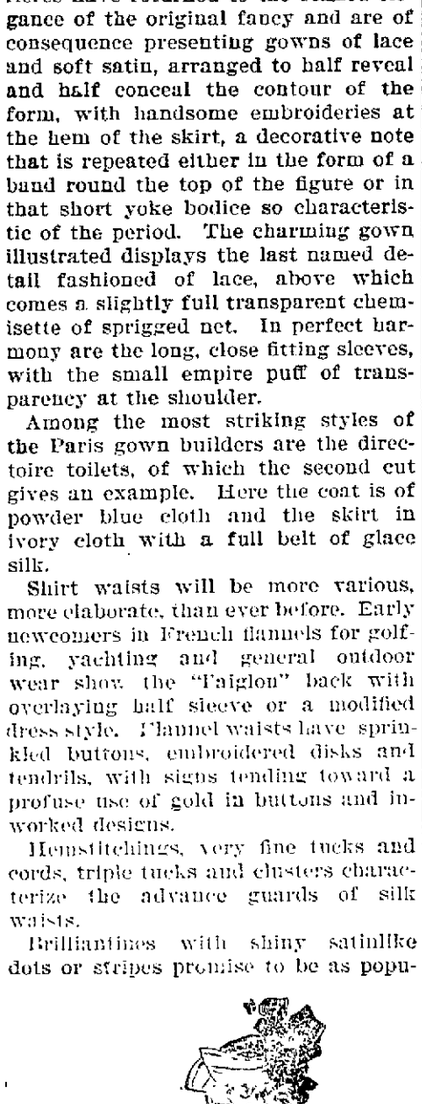
enhance the hem and the top of the decolletage, while jeweled clasps catch the sleeve draperies across the top of the arm. After temporizing long with many variations of this style couturieres have returned to the refined elegance of the original fancy and are of consequence presenting gowns of lace and soft satin, arranged to half reveal and half conceal the contour of the form, with handsome embroideries at the hem of the skirt, a decorative note that is repeated either in the form of a band round the top of the figure or in that short yoke bodice so characteristic of the period. The charming gown illustrated displays the last named detail fashioned of lace, above which comes a slightly full transparent chemisette of sprigged net. In perfect harmony are the long, close fitting sleeves, with the small empire puff of transparency at the shoulder.

Among the most striking styles of the Paris gown builders are the directoire toilets, of which the second cut gives an example. Here the coat is of powder blue cloth and the skirt in ivory cloth with a full belt of glace silk.

Shirt waists will be more various, more elaborate, than ever before. Early newcomers in French flannels for golfing, yachting and general outdoor wear show the "Taiglon" back with overlaying half sleeve or a modified dress style. Flannel waists have sprinkled buttons, embroidered disks and tendrils, with signs tending toward a profuse use of gold in buttons and inworked designs.

Hemstitchings, very fine tucks and cords, triple tucks and clusters characterize the advance guards of silk waists.

Brilliantines with shiny satinlike dots or stripes promise to be as popu-



A DIRECTOIRE TOILET IN CLOTH.

lar as they are useful for the early autumn.

There is no doubt later on there will be a great demand for plaid fabrics of all kinds, for Parisians are wildly plunging into every kind of check material, delightful for shirts and morning wear. Wide plaid ribbon belts and big bows are now worn with seaside serges.

In spite of emancipation and common sense the long skirt is still in evidence.

The one point upon which it appears probable that the gownmakers will lavish their greatest skill and invention is the elaboration of the fanciful sleeve which is now an established fact in fashion.

There is a new cloth of fine texture and has beautiful satin sheen which, it is predicted, will prove popular for waists.

A CHANGED ART.

The Lightened Duties of the Hostess and Guests of Today.

In these days of house parties, where perhaps a dozen friends are gathered under the same roof, the duties of hostess and guests are somewhat different from what they were some 20 years ago, when considerable responsibility was felt for the entertainment of the friends in the home.

Today they are left quite to their own amusement, with the understanding that they are sufficient in themselves, contributing their share to the pleasure of the hostess, who has placed her home and all its luxuries at their disposal during the time they are with her.

There is an up to date etiquette in the mutual obligations of hostess and guests in the social circles which has an influence upon all classes of society, and it is wise for a summer visitor who is not initiated to understand something of the pronounced independence of this life, that, forewarned, she may not feel herself neglected.

It is frequently the case that both host and hostess accept invitations for social evenings among their friends, leaving guests to entertain themselves with book or games, as they may prefer.

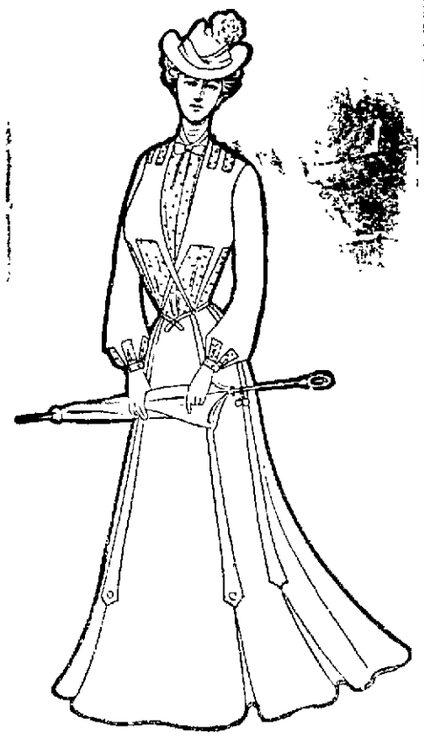
It is no longer the custom for a host to pay for guests at outside functions. This has made the custom of entertaining less of a burden financially, consequently one can afford to be more hospitable, as the dues for guests are a serious expense for one who keeps open house.

There is much good common sense under these new innovations, concludes The Household, for there is little pleasure or encouragement for those who entertain to place themselves in a position which demands a large expenditure of time, strength and money, and for most young people starting out in life it would be an impossibility.

Smart Early Autumn Gown.

This smart traveling or early autumn gown is illustrated by Vogue and shows several of fashion's newest traits. It is of medium gray brilliantine.

The skirt is cut in gores with inverted box plaits at the bottom. The shaped straps are of the material, trimmed



TRAVELLING GOWN OF BRILLIANTINE.

with steel buttons. The skirt is of gray silk, polka dotted with red. The unique little jacket has touches of the silk as a trimming. Hat of soft gray felt, trimmed with a scarf of the polka dotted silk and a white feather pompon.

No More Chaperons.

The well bred summer girl has rebelled against the chaperon, as she does not consider her presence a necessity or a compliment to herself and her friends.

One of the reasons given by the summer girl for dispensing with the time honored custom is that she no longer indulges in the same dangerous pastimes as did her sisters of years gone by. For instance, she does not accept invitations to sail in the moonlight unless she is one of a party comprising married and unmarried people in abundance. Nor does she wander along the beach after a dance in the ballroom, because the dampness is liable to ruin her gown and give her a severe cold.

She no longer deprives her mother or her mother's friends of her society and is as frequently seen in their company as with the masculine element. She never attends a hop at a neighboring hotel alone, because if her family are cottage holders they are sure to receive invitations for the ball, and so it is quite natural that the entire party should go together. If by chance the summer girl is at a hotel, she seldom shows her preference for other hotels by accepting invitations for dances at them.

This year's summer girl is not one bit affected. She does not seek to collect engagement rings. Her natural pride revolts against the idea of allowing complications to arise by engaging herself to a man whom she has not known for years or of giving him a right to assume a familiar attitude toward her and to call her by her first name. Such is the New York Herald's estimate of the 1900 summer girl.

Succotash.

In making succotash cook the corn and the lima beans separately because of the longer time required by the latter in cooking. Use equal quantities of the corn and beans and mix them when both are tender. Add a little milk and let the succotash remain on the stove until the milk is absorbed. Just before serving season with pepper, salt and butter and serve very hot.

YERKES IS WELCOMED.

London Public Sentiment Approves the American's Electric Project.

Financiers are amused by the attempt of one or two journals to excite prejudice against the American syndicate which has undertaken to construct an underground electric railway from Charing Cross to Hampstead, says the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. If Mr. Hausmann, who represents Mr. Yerkes and his Chicago backers, has been approached by London capitalists and asked to name his price for the privileges purchased, it is probable that they were trying to "get in on the ground floor" and not anxious to protect London against Yankee invasion. English companies have been so deliberate in carrying out projects of electric transit after they have secured full authority from parliament that the general public welcomes the idea of having an outburst of American energy. The Charing Cross and Hampstead line was little more than a project on paper when Mr. Yerkes appeared upon the scene, and there are at least six similar undertakings which require the impetus of American enterprise.

The London county council has abandoned the underground field to private companies, and not even the most advanced progressive ventures to suggest municipalization of these costly works. It will probably be two years before electric traction is substituted for steam on the old District and Metropolitan underground lines, and the construction of other electric railways has been equally slow. Large investments of American capital in electric railways in the metropolis are welcomed by London financiers, who perceive that important effects will be produced in readjusting the balances of trade.

Smuggling From British Columbia.

Smuggling across the British Columbia line into the United States, says a dispatch from Port Townshend, Wash., has been carried on extensively of late. The officers have been keeping a close watch. Collector Heustis has received a telegram from Sumas announcing the arrest of two men with a pack train of five horses laden with general merchandise and miners' supplies. The goods were purchased in British Columbia and were destined for mines 28 miles from Sumas, in the Mount Baker district. The customs office thinks this capture important and believes it may lead to other arrests.

Mr. Higbee's Odd Mission.

Frank D. Higbee, a member of the American Red Cross society who came over on the Deutschland on her record breaking trip a few weeks ago, says a London special to the New York Sun, has had remarkable success in Europe on his unique mission of collecting from the various sovereigns and prominent people throughout the world end of the century sentiments which are to be read at "watch night" meetings and festivities in the United States on Dec. 31 under the auspices of the Red Cross society. He will sail for the United States on Oct. 6.

One of Our New Lines.....

Boys' Dress Knee Pants.

Our Own Perfect Fitting.

These pants are sewed with the best Standard thread having the Imperial waist, bands taped, can't rip seams and warranted not to rip.

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Pair of these Pants worn by boys in the United States in the past three years. Sizes 3 to 15 years. None better made.

Low Price of 50 cents.

To be had only at

Doll's Hat AND Shirt Store

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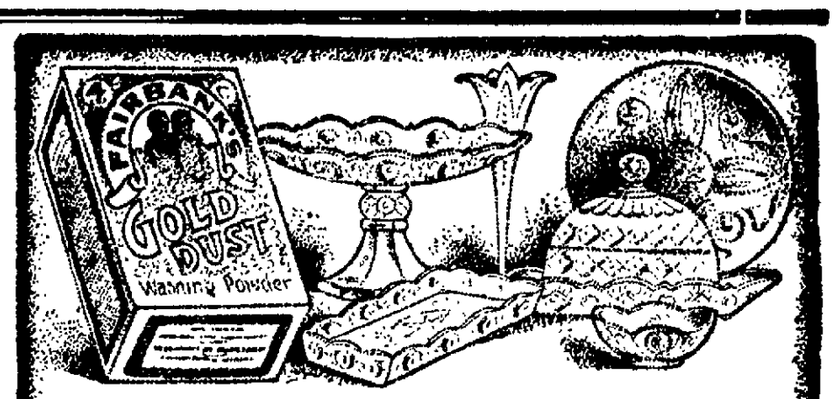

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GOLD DUST Washing Powder

that brightens your silver and cut glass will clean the Kitchen Crockery. Gold Dust is a dirt destroyer, nothing more. It never harms the article it comes in contact with. It simply makes it clean. For greatest economy buy the large package.

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

QUEEN'S COQUETRY.

Caused Young Saxe-Weimar to Die of a Broken Heart.

Queen Wilhelmina's name, says the Berlin correspondent of the New York Journal, is freely mentioned in connection with the death of Prince Bernhard Henri of Saxe-Weimar, who died somewhat suddenly at Potsdam. For the young prince, who was but 22 years of age, was known to be passionately in love with his cousin, the queen of the Netherlands, and to have suffered cruelly from the coquetry with which she has delayed giving a final and definite answer to his request for her hand.

Long before either came of age a marriage for the young queen with Prince Bernhard had been arranged, and the prince had been brought up to look upon himself as the bridegroom elect of Holland's young ruler, whose playmate he had been in childhood. But as soon as her minority came to an end she announced her determination to wait a little before making a final selection of a husband and of choosing for herself instead of allowing others to do so for her. She did not break off with Prince Bernhard, but gave him to understand that he would have to take his chance with other suitors and since that time has kept him in a constant state of suspense, sometimes leading him to believe that he enjoyed her preference, while at other moments she manifested a marked predilection for his rivals.

Of late, however, the prince had become convinced that the young queen was not only an arrant flirt, but likewise a heartless coquette, that she did not care for him and that his love was unrequited. This had the effect of rendering him extremely despondent, and, having inherited a disposition to consumption from his father, he sank into a rapid decline, which has carried him off, there being no truth, so far as can be learned, in the stories of suicide current when first his death became known here.

Prince Bernhard Henri was the second son of the late crown prince of Saxe-Weimar and grandson of the reigning grand duke, who, a pupil of Goethe, is the brother-in-law of old Emperor William.

Prince Bernhard was, after his elder brother, the next heir not only to the sovereign grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, but also to the kingdom of the Netherlands.

RUCKER'S Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the

Liver and Kidneys

And purify the **BLOOD.** Aids Digestion and cures all forms of **STOMACH** disorders.

Removes all kinds of

....WORMS....

KORAK OIL

CURES ALL PAIN.

Price, 50 Cents.

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CRAIG, The Druggist.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Dr. Agustus Ruggles, Treasurer of the Greater New York Medical Association, says, "There is just one scientific compound known as DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS which can be relied upon to cure dyspepsia and constipation so they will stay cured. Positively the only advertised dyspepsia remedy ever endorsed by prominent physicians.

DIAMOND TABLETS DESTROY DYSPEPSIA

They promptly digest every particle of food taken into the stomach, and are positively guaranteed to cure the worst forms of **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and Constipation, restoring the bowels and liver to perfectly natural action** in two weeks or money refunded, by all druggists. 25 and 50c.

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PENNY HEADACHE CURE.

A truly wonderful discovery containing none of the dangerous drugs found in ALL OTHER headache remedies.

One Tablet Cures One horrible Headache in just One Minute, for only **One Cent**—GUARANTEED.

Ask your Druggist for **Strong's Penny Headache Tablets.**

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Buyers in general of Dry Goods, etc are freely taking advantage of the Special Low Prices prevailing in this Great Closing Out Sale.

Specials in Carpets and Rugs:

Carpets, Rugs, Etc.

12 pieces Smith's best Axminster Carpets at **98c** per yard.

15 pieces Hartford Axminsters at **$1.10** a yard.

20 pieces Stinson's and Smith's Velvets at **85c** a yard.

All wool extra super ingrain Carpets at **49c** a yard.

Lowell's and Hartford's extra super ingrain Carpets at **57c** a yard.

Smyrna Rugs.

21x45 inches at	$ 1.19
26x54 inches at	1.59
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36x72 inches at	2 98
7½x10½ feet at	12.50
9x12 feet at	16.50

Carpet Size Rugs.

8¼x10½ feet at	$12.50
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UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — MASSILLON, O.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 11, 1900.

In 1896 President McKinley won in the electoral college by 95 votes. It seems hardly possible for Bryan to overcome that majority, but nevertheless there should be no let up to the fight on the part of Republicans. As election day approaches there should be even greater vigilance and determination to smash Bryan and Bryanism forever.

It is noticeable that few allusions are being made to Puerto Rico and the new tariff by Democratic spellbinders during the present campaign. This is because the tariff act is working well both for the island and for the industries of the United States. Like other Republican laws, it is as near perfection as a tariff law can be. It is putting Puerto Rico on her feet financially and protecting our own labor at the same time.

Massillon is one of the many flourishing industrial cities of the country. Its manufacturing interests are prosperous, the fact being attested by the records and indorsed by organized labor. It is a matter of wonder among men who are watching the course of events in this campaign if the workingmen of Massillon and other cities, whose work and wages have been increased under the beneficent influences of Republican administration policies will vote to discard prosperity and invite another industrial eclipse such as was witnessed throughout the country in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896.

The Canton News Democrat inquires how Mr. U. S. Johnson is to be handed down to posterity and especially whether he is to be handed down as the "man who followed the band. THE INDEPENDENT is graciously pleased to respond to its interesting contemporary. Mr. Johnson will be known as the man who engineered the Republican forces of this county during the most important presidential campaign since Lincoln's time and through whose generalship the entire ticket received a greater vote than at any time since the county turned from the paths of darkness and Democracy and became Republican.

The Hon. William Sulzer, whose political address is Tammany Hall, New York, is engaged in creating a deficiency in the revenues of the post office department by loading it down with alleged speeches sent out under his frank to veterans of the civil war residing in Massillon. The inference to be gathered from these speeches, which consist of newspaper clippings injected into the Congressional Record, is that the Democratic party, if restored to power in November, would in some manner put the old soldiers under its special protection. The Massillon veterans who are men of sense, are unlikely to be strongly moved by one of Mr. Croker's pupils. A party whose chief spokesman, Mr. Bryan, has described the American soldier in the field as a "loafer," cannot be seriously expected to do a great deal for soldiers of thirty years ago. Nor can a party which, in the states controlled by its forces, has nullified the constitutional amendment for which those old soldiers fought be supported upon any well founded hope that it can do more for the old soldier than the organization which for years has given to the latter all the favorable legislation now written into law.

HARD TO GATHER CROWDS TODAY.

Mr. Croker has hired all the public halls in New York, and upon the arrival of Candidate Bryan will crack his whip and, calling out the cohorts, will organize a triumph not unlike that accorded to the conquering heroes of Rome some centuries ago. There will be crowds, of course, and there will be cheering of the sort that is emitted by a phonograph when the proper coin is deposited in the machine and the wheels go round. There were crowds, also, four years ago, and Mr. Bryan was considered the greatest political curiosity of that exciting period. Mr. McKinley, however, secured a majority in New York of something over one hundred thousand votes. In fact, four years ago there were crowds everywhere, speakers or no speakers, and they stood on every street corner in this our own Massillon, discussing the issues of the day, for that was about all they had to do. It was a period of universal distress. The bank deposits which contained the surplus earnings of our population were greatly reduced; houses were empty; rents were low and shops were running with limted forces at reduced wages.

How is it today? Our manufacturers are crowded with orders: anybody can count up half a dozen new producing institutions giving employment to hundreds of mechanics, and can see the visible signs of the prosperity enjoyed by the older concerns. Rentable houses are at a premium and there is an active demand for labor in every form. These are facts that admit of no refutation. The idle talk about trusts and imperialism, and all the other isms alleged to be issues by our Democratic friends, is simply so much vocal disturbance about imaginary woes which have afflicted no one. It is impossible to conceive that any fair-minded person who voted for McKinley four years ago will fail to do so one month hence. Every prophecy made by Mr. Bryan in 1896 has been disproved and every hope held forth by Mr. McKinley has been realized literally and beyond all expectation. Let no Massillonian becloud his mind with the disordered political views, but few degrees advanced beyond those preached by Mr. Coxey, but let him determine for himself upon the basis of actual conditions which surrounded himself and his family four years ago and as they exist today.

MR KRICHBAUM'S POSITION.

Mr. Charles Krichbaum, Democratic candidate for common pleas judge, made a supplementary address before the Bryan and Stevenson club at Canton on Friday night, and the Canton News-Democrat notes that "Mr. Krichbaum did not speak as the candidate for the judgeship, but as an American citizen whose blood boils at the infamies committed under the guise of benevolent assimilation." It is to be hoped that Mr. Krichbaum, who is a worthy man and a brilliant lawyer, has been incorrectly represented. Prior to his nomination, speaking in Massillon on May 30, he said in his Memorial Day address that "a citizen soldiery is the ideal soldiery, that good, intelligent, upright citizens are, with little training, ideal soldiers; that when the army is an army of citizens in thorough accord with the environment and principles of their government there is no danger from standing armies; that such an army is without cupidity, without vulgarity; that it is not beastly or bloodthirsty; that it is gentle and humane, but strong as the arm of God. That it marches along the line of righteousness, not to ruin and devastate, but to save, ennoble and establish great and lasting principles."

Mr. Krichbaum's blood was not boiling, evidently, on May 30 at "the infamies committed under the guise of benevolent assimilation." It would be advisable, perhaps, for him to harmonize himself in his several capacities as a person in favor of a fifty-cent dollar, a Democratic candidate, and an American citizen. He is most agreeable and a little more candid in his last named capacity, but candidates for the common pleas bench are expected to be above the inconsistencies of ordinary mortals. As it happens, there is little immediate danger that Mr. Krichbaum will assume the ermine.

IT WAS NO "DREAM."

Miller is Ready to Go to Law for His Money.

After pronouncing as a "pipe-line dream" the report that he intended to carry his affairs into court, Kenneth Miller, backer of H. H. Carpenter, the Navarre sprinter, at once placed the matter in the hands of Hemperly & Howells, the South Erie street law firm, who state that the money Miller lost, according to the referee's decision, must be paid back or an action will be commenced to recover it. John Boyd came in from East Greenville today. Attorney Howells told him that he believed arrangements could be made with Miller for running the race over. It was agreed to wait two weeks, until more could be ascertained in this direction. Miller is absent from Navarre at present.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. Cheney for the last 13 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, October 9, 1900:

LADIES.
Corns, Miss Sarah

MEN.

Euckly, Jacob	Lawson, George
Evans, Charles	Myer, Daniel W.
Henshaw, David	Preble, C. J.
Hoffman, George	Staflin, Adam

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

The Appetite of a Goat

is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, give a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

CANTON'S MEETING

Big Republican Rally Monday Evening.

A STIRRING ADDRESS.

Senator Spooner Deals Energetically and Logically with the Main Questions of the Campaign—More Than Two Hundred Massillonians Attend the Meeting and Join in the Parade.

CANTON, Oct. 9.—Members of the newly formed Massillon Republican club and their friends to the number of more than two hundred, accompanied by the Massillon Military band, attended the Republican meeting at the Tabernacle on Monday evening. The club was met at the train by the Canton Republican organizations and joined the parade through the main thoroughfares to the place of meeting. The hall, which only seats 1,600, contained at least 1,800 people before the arrival of the speaker, Senator Spooner. F. E. Case was chairman.

Senator Spooner spoke for nearly two hours. He discussed with great force the money question which he declared to be one of the inevitable issues of the hour, and he denied that it is possible for a candidate to run upon a platform composed of a number of principles, among which one shall be paramount. He said that Mr. Bryan's position was a reiteration of the Chicago platform: that the Chicago platform threatened our commercial prosperity, attacked the supreme court of the United States, and even abridged the right of contract. He said he found the name of Bryan standing at the head of three tickets, and running as the exponent of three platforms, differing mainly in the fact that one was wilder than the other.

Senator Spooner attacked the trust question. He explained the nature of trusts, what they were trying to accomplish, wherein they had failed, and gave the history of legislation concerning trusts as it is thus far completed. He showed that it was a Republican senator, John Sherman, who had proposed the only law on the subject, known as the Sherman anti-trust law; that this law had been passed through the house under the leadership of William McKinley and had been signed by Benjamin Harrison, a Republican President. Under this law, he said, such trusts as came within its scope had been dissolved, and subsequent Democratic administrations had absolutely failed to add to it.

The speaker showed that the Republicans in congress, finding themselves prevented from perfecting this legislation under the constitution, had proposed an amendment at the last session, and that this amendment, requiring ratification by a two-thirds vote, had been defeated by a substantially unanimous Democratic vote in congress. These Democratic members, he said, had privately expressed an unwillingness to destroy by their own votes the opportunity to create a false issue against the Republicans. He scathingly exposed the mockery and hypocrisy of the Democratic position on this subject.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

The criminal court is expected to open next week. The jury has been called for Thursday. Judge Taylor will return on Monday from Carrollton, where he is now hearing a case.

The answer of the Canton Hotel Company to the suit filed by Hurford Brothers for unpaid rent contains a counter suit, the Canton Hotel Company claiming $2,100 damages, which amount, the company claims, would about cover the business loss sustained on account of the unsafe condition of many of the rooms in the Hurford building during the last months of its occupancy.

In the guardianship of Homer and Clarence M. Parks, of Bethlehem township, the first partial account has been filed.

WEIDMAN—HENDERSON.

A Sunday Afternoon Wedding at Navarre.

NAVARRE, Oct. 9.—Miss Maude Henderson and Charles Weidman were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henderson, Sunday afternoon at 2:30, by the Rev. Mr. Watson, of Justus. The bridesmaid was Miss Maria Thomas, of Navarre, and the best man Henry Raymond, of Columbus. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Goshorn, Mrs. Wm. Henderson, Mrs. Blanchard, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. John Bayliss, Mr. and Mrs. John Weidman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thomas, Miss Bessie Thomas, and Miss Lola Warwick, of Navarre. The bride and groom are both graduates of the class of '99 of the Navarre high school. Mr. Weidman has since attended a term at the Ohio State University at Columbus. The young couple left Monday morning for a short trip through the southern part of the state.

A SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.

Arnold Steiner Sustains Many Injuries in Many Ways.

Arnold Steiner, who is now confined to his Second street home with injuries sustained at the bridge works last week, has been the victim of three serious accidents during the past few months. First he had a foot crushed, and was for weeks helpless. Some time after returning to work he had a hand partially mashed. Now the injury is to his head. He was struck by a twelve-pound sledge whose iron part had worked loose from the handle. Dr. D. S. Gardner found that the skull was not affected, though the wound is quite severe.

THE NEARBY TOWNS

All the News of Country Neighbors.

NAVARRE AND NEWMAN.

East Greenville is Reading Posters and Taking an Interest in the Campaign—Views of Central Committeemen—Latest Gossip from Wilmot and Orrville.

MOON-EYED GLASSES FOR REFEREE.

NAVARRE, Oct. 10.—Mrs. E. M. Hall, of Massillon, spent several days with relatives here.

Mrs. Dailey, of Toledo, while a guest at the Kelly House, was taken very sick. She was removed to her home in Toledo Wednesday.

Mrs. Nelson Evans and daughter, Belva, are visiting friends in Bowerston.

Mrs. Phil Loew is visiting her parents in Loudonville.

It is reported that Martin Webber, of Massillon, sold $107.00 worth of soft drinks in Navarre this week.

The dance held in Kelly's hall Thursday night was well attended.

Mrs. J. G. Warwick spent Wednesday in Massillon.

Mrs. Ed. Smith left this week for Iowa, where she will spend several months with her parents.

Miss Fannie Bowers returned home from Canton, Thursday. She expects to remain several weeks.

Melville Howald, of Massillon, was in town Thursday.

Phil Loew and Ed Smith were Canton visitors Friday.

Your correspondent has been notified by the young ladies of Navarre that they have ordered, through the popular jeweler, Levi Hair, a pair of moon-eyed glasses, to be presented to a Massillon man, to be worn by him in refereeing foot racing.

THE NEWS OF NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Oct. 10.—T. Jefferson Morgan spent last Sunday at Canal Fulton, the guest of Howell Williams.

A. L. Morganthaler was a Columbus visitor last Sunday, returning Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baughman called on a number of relatives and friends in Wayne county last week.

Sprinting has again struck our village, and a bet for a one-hundred-yard dash took place Tuesday evening between William T. Masters and Nicholas Kenefly for blood and a side bet of five dollars. John D. Richards is training the former, and Ned Weidner the latter.

William Thomas, who left this place twelve years ago to seek a climate that would relieve him of his asthma, arrived here last Saturday for a few days' visit with old friends and associates. He now has charge of the county hospital at Prescott, Ariz., and is looking and doing well.

WILMOT NOTES.

WILMOT, Oct. 10.—J. F. Thompson is now a resident of Massillon, having moved there last week.

H. F. Christman will occupy his new dwelling house in a few weeks.

Political meetings are being held in and out of town.

A few of our young folks were hunting chestnuts Sunday.

L. A. Chatelain is busy buying and selling all kinds of stock.

Truman Palmer will engage more extensively in the poultry business. He is now building a poultry house.

David Teeple has moved near Smithville, where he has purchased property.

ORRVILLE FAIR THIS WEEK.

ORRVILLE, Oct. 10.—Our schools will be dismissed three days, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week, on account of the free fair.

The harness factory building is nearing completion and the contractors expect to have it ready for occupation by the 1st of November.

Visitors are coming in from all directions to attend the fair.

In round numbers, the Orrville growers will have 100,000 bushels of onions and 80,000 bushels of potatoes.

J. M. McDowell is seriously ill from the effects of a rusty wire penetrating his right hand and is under a doctor's care.

Mayor J. M. Fiscus and wife attended the Summit county fair, last week, at Akron.

A. J. Heller, our energetic opera house manager, has "Side-Tracked" billed for October 23.

The Cyclone Drilling Machine Company, of which Cope Bros. and William H. Tschantz are proprietors, yesterday shipped one of their new improved drills to F. M. Coffey, Washington, Pa., for which they received $500 cash. Their business is rapidly increasing since the exhibition of their goods at the Ohio state fair at Columbus this season. They will in the near future erect a building 42x60 feet for the storage of lumber and machinery.

EAST GREENVILLE AFFAIRS.

EAST GREENVILLE, Oct. 10.—Thomas Davis, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, has left for a canvassing trip through Pennsylvania.

A flag stone walk has been laid from the door of the Baptist church to the sidewalk, much improving the appearance of the church property.

Edward Davis, mine boss of the Glenwood mine, is visiting at the home of Elijah Miller. He is about to leave Glenwood to sink a slope in Jefferson county.

David Hill returned from a visit to Canton this week, bringing with him an

SOCIETY PEOPLE WHO USE PERUNA.

MR. TEFT. JOHNSON AND MISS ABBE JOHNSON, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. TEFFT. JOHNSON, a well-known society man of Washington, D. C., who played last season as leading man in "The Heart of Maryland" company, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, O., in which he gives his opinion of the catarrh remedy, Peruna. Mr. Johnson says:

"In all my experiments with medicines in the effort to improve a condition impaired by overwork, I have found nothing that has done so much good as Peruna. As a tonic it is grand. I take pleasure in recommending it to professional people and to the public generally."

His sister, Miss Abbe Johnson, a talented young actress and society woman, also of Washington, D. C., speaks in the highest terms of Peruna. She says:

"I take pleasure in recommending your Peruna as an excellent remedy. I heartily join with my brother, Mr. Tefft. Johnson, the leading man in "The Heart of Maryland," in testifying to Peruna as a fine tonic. Professional people who are traveling from city to city should not be without Peruna."

The above letters were written from Washington, D. C., Fourteenth and I streets.

Mr. Robert B. Mantell, the great romantic actor, says: "Peruna is refreshing to the nerves and brain. It makes me feel like a new man."

PERUNA HAS MANY FRIENDS among society people everywhere. They all recommend it as a fine tonic, excellent for coughs, colds and hoarseness to which they are so liable. Late hours, irregular meals, the ceaseless rounds of social duties, the consequent sapping of nervous vitality, make the society man or woman especially liable to affections of catarrhal origin.

Vice President Roxa Tyler, prominently connected in Chicago, and Vice President of the Illinois Woman's Alliance, in a letter written from 910 East 60th street, says: *"During the past year I gradually lost flesh and strength until I was unable to perform my work properly. Peruna gave me new life and restored my strength."*

George Backus, in "Way Down East" Co., says: "I know of nothing so efficacious in the speedy relief from hoarseness as Peruna. It is invaluable to all persons who use their voice in public work. It almost immediately relieves huskiness and renders the voice strong and natural."

Miss Maude Lillian Berry, one of the leading opera singers of America, writes: "Long ago my nerves were in danger of absolute and hopeless collapse from the strain of hard work, study and excitement. A friend sent me a bottle of Peruna and prevailed upon me to take it. I did, with marvelous results."

A book on catarrh sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

arm full of bills containing the picture of President McKinley. These bills are now to be seen on every corner. Mr. Hill says he knows that McKinley is all right; that he was elected in 1896 and will be again in 1900. Democratic Central Committeeman John Swallow has since produced a number of Bryan's pictures and says that Greenville will cast more votes for Bryan this year than before.

Mr. and Mrs. Ratchford T. Price are guests at the home of Samuel Miller.

Thomas Smith, of Akron, is now working in the Woodland mine. Mr. Smith has worked at Akron for nine years, having gone to that place from Justus.

E. J. Evans and William Evans were in town on Friday.

CAMP CREEK NOTES.

CAMP CREEK, Oct. 9.—Thomas Collier, sr., has taken a position as engineer at the Klondike coal mine.

David Snyder, clerk of the local board of directors, visited the Cross Roads school Friday afternoon.

Wm. Scott and family went to Pike Run last Friday, and spent the remainder of the week visiting friends and relatives at that place.

Wm. Owens announces that a dance will be given at the Pigeon Run hall next Saturday night, and that first-class music will be rendered.

There was an ingathering of friends and relatives at the home of Mrs. Larker last Saturday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Larker, who returned to their home at Cripple Creek, Col., on October 8.

A Democratic club was organized at Pigeon Run last Friday night, of which M. J. Donat, one of our local politicians, was appointed a committeeman.

John H. Ott has his new turning lathe completed. He is now equipped to do wood work of nearly all descriptions.

FINE AND COSTS, $20.10.

Charles Swier Changes His Mind After All Expenses are Incurred.

Charles Swier, charged with cruelty to a horse, who was to have had a trial Saturday night, pleaded guilty, and was fined $5 and costs. The costs amounted to $15.10. The state had subpoenaed eleven witnesses, and most of the other expenses attending a trial had been incurred by the time Swier changed his mind. Swier is an employe of D. Miller, the Railroad street liveryman. He was arrested by Policeman Getz.

A Saturday drinking bout brought three strangers before the mayor Monday morning. One was fined $1 and costs. The others were ordered out of the city.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

Sick Headache and Neuralgia

are speedily cured by Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. 10 and 25c. at druggists. Sold by all druggists.

Dyspepsia is difficult digestion, due to the absence of natural digestive fluids. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores the digestive powers.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Former Cantonians Die Suddenly in the Indian Territory.

CANTON, Oct. 10.—An unusual number of divorce cases are being heard during this term of court. Today the case of Laura Anderson vs. Harry Anderson was heard. The statutory ground was extreme cruelty. Judge McCarty granted a decree. Willison & Day were the plaintiff's attorneys. The case of Greenhouse vs. Greenhouse, both of Canton, is being heard today in court room No. 1.

William Reese, charged with stealing a horse from William Morrison about one year ago, and whose whereabouts since then have been unknown, returned a few days ago from Dakota and gave himself up. This morning he appeared before Judge McCarty, pleaded guilty to the charge, and begged for leniency, claiming he was intoxicated at the time the theft was committed. He was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

News of the death of Edward Goldberg, in the Indian territory, received by friends in this city Tuesday afternoon, was followed a few hours later by a dispatch announcing the death of his wife, the death of both being due to the eating of poisonous mushrooms. Mr. Goldberg was formerly a well known business man of this city, but removed to Wichita, Kan., in the seventies, and was appointed agent of one of the Indian tribes in the territory by President McKinley. Mrs. Goldberg was a daughter of David Hammond, of the Canton bridge works. A young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg has been here for some time past on a visit. Friends left last night for the Indian territory, and the bodies will be brought here for burial.

Canton Democrats will go to Akron on Saturday to hear Candidate Bryan, all efforts to have him stop here proving unavailing. A band from here and the New Berlin band will attend, and a special rate of fifty cents for the round trip has been secured for the delegation from this city.

In the case of Frank Hardgrove vs. the Hardgrove heirs, the title was quieted in favor of the defendants.

D. S. Gardner has been appointed administrator of the estate of Susanna Gardner, of Bethlehem township.

A petition for sale of real estate has been filed in probate court in the guardianship of A. B. Rosenburg, of Bethlehem township.

A marriage license has been granted to George Obrecht and Laura Masters, of Massillon.

HORSES STILL VALUABLE.

Bringing Good Prices in the Market Today.

Horseman Thompson, of Minerva, brought a consignment of stock to Massillon today. Mr. Thompson says that horses are bringing good prices in the market, despite the fact that it costs much more to feed them at present than in previous years. It seems, so the horse dealers say, that people have more money now than formerly, and are more willing to spend it.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Men's fine box calf lace shoes at $2.00 at Pille's removal sale.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Anna Ellston, of Exeter, Mo., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Gardner.

Miss Ella Zeller has taken a position with Dielhenn Brothers as bookkeeper.

Miss Ida Sonnhalter has taken a position as clerk in Duncan's jewelry store.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kessel, of Crystal Spring, formerly of this city, a son.

Mrs. R. B. Hart, of Medina, was called to this city on Sunday by the serious illness of Mrs. Anna E. Shufelt.

One hundred and twelve prisoners are now confined in the county workhouse. Of this number eleven are women.

The Tremont street river bridge, which has been closed for repairs, is now open for the passage of vehicles.

James Peacock, patron of Hadassah chapter of the Eastern Star, is in Columbus attending the state meeting of that society.

William Crooks yesterday went to Sandusky to enter the Soldiers' Home He was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. J. I. Wilson.

The membership of the new Republican club at noon Tuesday was 750 and people were still looking up the secretary to sign.

The Democratic central committee is now polling the city. In some of the wards women have been engaged to make the canvass.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S, Brown have moved from their former residence in West Tremont street and are now living at No. 115 West Main street.

J. J. Evans, until recently in the grocery business in Wooster street, has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Joseph Biechele Soap Company, of Canton.

Peter Kuhn, an aged farmer living near Big Prairie, was adjudged insane on Tuesday morning and ordered committed to the Massillon hospital.—Wooster Republican.

Louis Good, a painter, fell from a scaffold on Tuesday while painting a house in Third street, bruising and cutting his face seriously. Dr. Maurice Smith dressed his injuries.

Brakeman D. Rice, employed in the local yards of the C., L. & W. railway, fell from an engine on Tuesday, sustaining a fracture to his right leg. Dr. Culbertson was called.

Clarence Foltz, who resides near Richville, was arrested by Marshal Kitchen Tuesday morning, charged with having assaulted Henry Moke, son of Charles Moke. He pleaded guilty and was fined $2 and costs.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter McClymonds to the wedding of their daughter, Edna Elizabeth, to Mr. Arvine Wales on the evening of Thursday, October 25, at 6 o'clock, at Five Oaks.

Howard Hagan has taken a position with a theatrical company organized at Minerva, whither he was recently called, and is this week doing the leading heavy at Coshocton, where the company will play three nights.

Thomas Volkmor, who resides north of the city, stepped upon a stone in such a manner as to give him a fall that resulted in a fracture to his right leg, near the ankle. Dr. J. O. Gardner reduced the fracture.

Fifty friends of Mr. and William H. Rose assembled at the latter's home in Jarvis avenue on Tuesday evening to celebrate Mrs. Rose's birthday. Music was furnished by the Genoa band and an address was delivered by A. N. Dunbar, of Orange, Mass.

Alonzo Crofut, of West Tremont street, an employe of the Ohio Table company, is suffering from a severe injury sustained last week. The thumb of his right hand was severed by being caught in a joiner. Dr. J. O. Gardner dressed the injury.

The marriage of Frank Dietz and Miss Eva Boerner, who live near the city, took place in St. Mary's church at 8:30 Wednesday morning, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Clara Boerner and the best man Charles Dietz.

The Navarre miners have notified Massillon coal operators that the Wheeling & Lake Erie Company has reconsidered its intention of forbidding them the use of handcars on its tracks for transportation to and from the mines, and will return the cars in a few days.

The marriage of Eugene Hinderer, of this city, and Miss Frances Folzer, of Canton, will occur at the latter place on October 24. On the same date, at St. Joseph's church, in this city, the marriage of Frederick Redel, of West Brookfield, and Miss Anna McGinnis will take place.

The auditor of the postoffice department has completed a statement showing the gross receipts of all the presidential offices for the year ending June 30, 1900. The receipts at the Massillon postoffice were $17,084. The total postal receipts for Ohio during the year were $5,169,014.

Company D, Eighth Ohio, took third prize in the competitive drill, open to the national guard of the entire country, at St. Louis last week. Out of a possible score of 200, Company D scored 155½, only one-half point less than the company which took second prize. The third prize was $250 in cash.

The fall meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association will be held in Alliance, October 27. A strong programme is in course of preparation. A very large attendance is expected. The meeting will be held in Assembly Hall, which seats a thousand people. Special railroad and hotel rates are announced.

Peter Clark, of this city, and Miss Julia Shea, of Muncie, will be married at the latter place on Wednesday morning, whither Mr. Clark went last Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will return to Massillon on Thursday and will reside on the West Side. Mr. Clark is the proprietor of a saloon in West Tremont street.

The fall meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association will be held in Alliance on October 27. A strong programme is in course of preparation and a large attendance is expected. The meeting will be held in Assembly Hall which seats a thousand people. special railroad and hotel rates are announced.

W R. Coleman last evening received a letter from M. D. Ratchford, state labor commissioner, who is now making a speaking tour of Illinois in the interest of the Republican purty, in which he states that he will return to his duties at Columbus in a short time. Mr. Ratchford has delivered four speeches in various parts of Illinois, and is scheduled to make five or six more. In the letter Mr. Ratchford predicts that Illinois will go Republican by from 110,000 to 150,000. The letter was written from Springfield, where Mr. Ratchford spoke last week.

Citizens of New Philadelphia, who were in Massil'on on Monday, said that in all probability it would be necessary to postpone the Bryan meeting advertised for October 15, or if that were not possible, to declare it off altogether. "It costs $400," they said, "to get Bryan to come to the town. It happens that on October 15 we are holding a special municipal election, and the saloons will be compelled to close. Consequently their owners flatly refuse to contribute a cent to the fund until they have assurance that the meeting will be held at night, after the election is over, when they will be free to ply their trade."

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MISS ANNIE BYNON.

EAST GREENVILLE. Oct. 10.—The funeral of the late Miss Annie Bynon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bynon, whose death from typhoid fever occurred on Sunday, took place on Tuesday. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery. Miss Bynon was 20 years of age.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Keller took place on Sunday at 8 a. m, Interment was made in the West Brookfield cemetery.

MICHAEL KAUFMAN.

Michael Kaufman, aged 42 years, died Friday night at the Massillon state hospital of paresis. The body was shipped to Barberton, the former home of the deceased, this afternoon.

JOHN MORRISON.

John Morrison, formerly of this city, but for the past eight years a resident of Canton, died at his home in Eighth street Sunday morning, aged 61 years. Mr. Morrison was born in Ireland and came to the United States when a boy. He leaves a wife and six children. The funeral service will be held at St. John's Catholic church, Canton. Burial will take place in this city Tuesday morning at 8:30.

CARS ON ALL LINES.

Operations on Electric Roads Have Generally Been Resumed.

Cars are now running on all lines of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company. The East Main street portion of the Massillon division alone has not been changed to the standard gauge. The rails of this line will not be moved until the changing of the gauge of the interurban division is commenced. The welding of the rails at the joints will be done after the standard gauge has been adopted throughout. This operation will necessitate another tearing up of the bricks at each joint.

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—The average condition of the cotton crop is reported at 67, which is a decrease of 1.2 since the report of last month.

REQUEST OF MR. BRYAN.

Asks Committees to Have Speakers at the Depots.

Macomb, Ill., Oct. 10.—W. J. Bryan asked the Associated Press to make public the following:

"The trip would be much easier and much more satisfactory if the local committees would observe the request that has been repeatedly made, namely, that the place of meeting should be at the depot, where I can speak from the rear of the car or from a platform erected within a few feet of the train. Sometimes a committee insits on a parade from the depot to the middle of the town, even when the stop is short. Such a parade not only consumes the time that might otherwise be used in speaking, but it adds to the fatigue of the journey and then subjects me to the danger of taking cold. At short stops it is necessary to speak rapidly, and if I then have to ride a quarter or a half a mile in the carriage I am chilled before I can reach the car. I am doing all the work that I think it safe to do, and I hope that local committees will recognize this and hereafter arrange for speaking at the depot."

Keep Yourself Strong

And you will ward off colds, pneumonia, fevers and other diseases. You need to have pure, rich blood and good digestion. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure as no other medicine can do. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite and invigorates the whole system. You will be wise to begin taking it now, for it will keep you strong and well.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating. Price 25 cents.

Men's heavy sole working shoes in satin, calf or oil grain, at $1.25, at Pille's removal sale.

STORY OF A BATTLE

An "American Mountain Goat" Writes Home.

BLOODSHED AT BOGO, P. I.

Private Dulabahn Tells of the Doings of Company I, 19th—Filippinos do Not Know How to Fight—They Shout Defiance, and Then Show the White Feather When the Hour for Fighting Comes.

Private Henry K. Dulabahn, Company I, Nineteenth infantry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dulabahn, of 38 Williams street, writes to THE INDEPENDENT from Bogo, Cebu, Philippine Islands, as follows:

"On the morning of September 21 all was bustle and hustle in the barracks for the company was lined up and the guard for company property and barracks was detailed; the rest of us were lined up, and our captain, A. S. Rowan, inspected us to see that we were properly equipped and that every one was in fighting trim, this being the first time for most of the boys to prepare for actual battle. We marched all day till we reached the foot hills upon which the enemy had their fortifications. It now being 4 o'clock p. m., we were tired and hungry. Being right on the site of an old Spanish breastwork, a halt was ordered and we went into camp for the night. After supper, which consisted of stewed turkey, coffee and hard tack, to which all the men did ample justice, out posts were put on, a guard of six posts surrounding the camp. All went to bed early, so as to get all the rest possible for the next day's march, and perhaps fight.

"All was well till about midnight, when No. 1 outpost was attacked and the bolo man came very near killing the corporal in charge of the post, but the sentry on post was too much on the alert for them. The Nineteenth infantry killed the first insurgent. He was one of the most desperate looking fellows I have ever seen in my travels over here. The next morning we saw the armed insurrectos waiting for us to come up to them. We marched right up in the enemy's face, before their forts and rifle pits, about noon. The insurrectos seemed to defy us to come up and tackle them; they seemed to have the same opinion of us as they had of the Spaniards. We soon made them think differently. Under the direction of our brave and noble Captain Evans, of Company F, we went upon the opposite mountain and opened a cross fire on the forts and the Filippinos took to their heels.

"So in our first day's fight the victory was ours. We had no casualties—none wounded or lost, but several men fell out on account of the intense heat. We know we hit some of the insurgents, for we saw the blood on the trails as we followed them up. The slugs from the old smooth-bore cannon which they fired at us came whistling quite often very close to us, but never hit. They are very poor shots at the best. Well, on September 23d we advanced on the trail to meet the main body and moved on the main fortifications on Mt. Bocavie, named after a noted Filippino insurgent leader and general. By 2 p. m. of September 24 the position, one of the highest on the island, was ours. We had but one killed. We went into camp, remaining to hold the positions and fortifications taken—seven forts and a number of rifle pits. I remained here for some time in camp, although we had not given up the chase. We went out every day or two and finally our captain, A.S. Rowan, with a scouting party, discovered the insurgents' stronghold. They had a very good position, but they did not know how to fight the 'American Mountain Goats,' which is the name for Company I of the Nineteenth, and again we came off victorious."

DEMOCRATIC FIELD DAY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—A call will be issued today by the national Democratic committee for a grand rally on the 27th of this month of all the Democratic clubs of the country. The day is to be set apart as a Democratic field day.

Ladies' best heavy sole kangaroo calf shoes at $1.50 this week at Pille's shoe store.

"A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Catarrh—"I have had no return of the catarrh which troubled me for years, since Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me." MRS. JOE MARTIN, Washington St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Dyspepsia—"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. EMERTON, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Meeting of Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its next meeting at Louisville. The following officers were elected: President, General D. S. Stanley; corresponding secretary, General H. Boynton; recording secretary, Colonel John W. Steele; treasurer, Major John Twendale; historian, Charles E. Belknap; orator for 1901, General Archibald Blakely, of Pittsburg; executive committee, General H. O. Grosvenor, General J. W. Burke, General James Barnett, General W. A. Robertson, General R. A. Alger, General A. Baird, General T. J. Wood.

THE MINERS' STRIKE

Operators' Offer Must be in Force One Year.

TROUBLE AT POTTSVILLE.

One Policeman Killed and Many Men Injured—Bryan is Now on a Tour in Michigan—Youtsey Has Gone Insane—Democratic Field Day on October 27.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—The delegates to the miners' convention called for Friday, have been instructed to accept the operator's offer, provided the terms proposed shall remain in force for one year. The officials of the miners' organization have warned the miners that an acceptance of the operators' proposition, without a guarantee, would render their present strike futile.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 10.—A clash occurred this morning at the Coxe Bros.' colliery. A large number of strikers were endeavoring to induce the miners at work to lay down their tools, and on their refusal to do so a fight occurred. Several shots were fired, and a number were injured. The sheriff has been called upon, and the mine will be guarded by deputies.

A later account says the trouble occurred at the Oneida colliery, two miles south of Pottsville. The strikers interfered with the men going to work, and a fight followed. One policeman was killed, and an officer and a striker were fatally wounded. A dozen or more miners were injured. Two separate fights occurred.

CARS VERY SCARCE.

Orders for Coal, But Poor Shipping Facilities.

NEW MINES BEING OPENED.

Operations on the Bash Farm Continue—Few Strokes of a Pick Renews Hold on Leases—Miners Scarce in Tuscarawas County—The Coal Combine.

Massillon district operators report the coal trade to be excellent, the one hampering condition being the scarcity of railway cars. All of the companies have plenty of orders on hand, but none of them can get the cars at the right time and in large numbers. Many of the concerns, if favorable shipping facilities were possible, would be able to operate their mines every day.

Operations on the Bash farm, west of the city, are being pushed with all possible speed, it being the company's hope to have the product of the mine on the market before the fall rush is over. Mr. Davis, of Canton, and H. Sheldon, who is now in Cleveland, are among the members of the company.

In order to continue the validity of leases it held on certain coal territory west of the city, the holders have resorted to a curious plan. The terms of the leases rendered them void if a mine opening were not begun within a certain period. When the time specified as the limit began to draw near, the company made its opening. It is a very small and inexpensive opening, but it is sufficient to renew its hold on the leases until such time as it may be able to decide whether or not it really wants a mine at that point.

Frank Kohl, of the Erhard Coal Company, whose mines are located at Newport, is in Massillon today. He says that labor never seemed more scarce than at present. He could put twenty-five miners at work immediately, he states, but to look for that number of unemployed coal-diggers in this section of the country is like searching for a needle in a haystack. The Newport mines are located in the Tuscarawas coal field, and the product is quite distinct from Massillon coal.

J. R. Oppenheimer today received a letter from a relative in Bingan, Germany, who states that coal is now selling at $7 a ton in that country, having risen $2 a ton during the past year. The coal now being used is of European production.

BRYAN IN MICHIGAN.

He is Scheduled for a Two Days' Tour.

BENTON HARBOR, Oct. 10 [By Associated Press]—William J. Bryan began a two days' tour of the state of Michigan this morning, making his first speech at Buffalo. A great crowd assembled here to hear him. His speech, which lasted an hour and a half, was devoted almost entirely to the question of trusts and imperialism, the free silver question failing to receive any attention.

YOUTSEY INSANE.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct 10.—[By Associated Press]—Following the apparently insane outbreak of Youtsey during the trial yesterday, when he raved in an incoherent manner, he was found to be in an unconscious condition when court convened today, and the trial was suspended until tomorrow morning.

Thoughts

wander when the brain is tired. Overwork, nervous irritation, worry and mental strain exhaust the brain forces and diminish their thought power. Feed the brain, strengthen the nerves and build up new vigor, vitality and mental power. The greatest of all brain foods and nerve tonics is Dr. Miles' Nervine.

"Several years of sick headache and stomache trouble brought on nervous prostration and for a long time I could not concentrate my thoughts. After taking a few bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine I was completely cured."
MRS. W. A. THOMSON,
Columbus, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

feeds and nourishes the brain and nerves, overcomes irritation, and brings sweet, refreshing sleep.

Sold by druggists on guarantee.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

No "FOSSILIZED" CLOTHING Here

WHAT MAN of good sound judgment can resist such grand Fall Clothing as we advertise—Advertise, did we say? Why bless your hearts, others have advertised clothing as great before. It isn't the **promise,** but the fulfillment of a promise which is appreciated; hence—our immense trade.

There's a Merry Throng of Buyers Here

—Wise men laying in clothing supplies for the Fall and Winter. Let skeptics fall in line—men who have lost faith in advertising—men who have learned the difference between our statements and **some others.**

Fine Fall Suits for Men and Boys' wear, all the new weaves of cloth, latest styles at .....$3 00, $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00

Boys' heavy fleece lined Underwear .....50c per suit

Elegant Night Robes at.....45 and 69c

Novelties in Children's Suits, ages 3 to 9, fancy vests, at.....$1.38, $2.00, $3.00

Men's light weight Overcoats in Oxford, Gray Mixtures, Vicunas, English Whipcords, elegantly tailored at $7.80, $10.00

Raglans, Chesterfields and Paddocks the new things in overcoats at popular prices.

New Styles in Overcoats:

The Raglan, The Chesterfield, The Paddock.

New Styles in Fall Clothing.

REMEMBER, PLEASE

That these goods are not the leavings of last fall's stock, but all our own NEW grandly tailored clothing at less money than others charge.

N. B.—The rumor current about the city that we receive a share of the rent paid by the occupant of the room in the opera house block is absurd, as we do not belong to the clothing trust.

BLOOMBERG BROS.

One Price Clothiers,

CHAS. L. FRANTZ, Manager. 14 West Main Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OWNS LAND IN NEW YORK

Queen Victoria Has Large Holdings of Real Estate There.

ESTIMATED TO BE $15,000,000.

The Private Fortune of Her Majesty Is Placed at $50,000,000—She Is Economical With Her Income—Items In the Royal Civil List.

Queen Victoria has amassed a large private fortune during the last 15 years, says the New York World. In 1885 her secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, said that the queen did not have a million pounds to invest and possessed no real estate other than the royal establishments in England and Scotland and villas at Baden-Baden and Coburg.

Today it is stated on excellent court authority that the private fortune of the queen amounts to £10,000,000, or $50,000,000, and Americans will be interested to learn that the queen has large holdings of real estate in New York city and has made extensive investments in American securities.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of money that Queen Victoria has invested in the United States. Court gossip says that the American investments of her majesty amount to $15,000,000. It is now known that a large portion of the £500,000 which that eccentric man, the late John Camden Nield, bequeathed the queen has been invested in the United States.

The public records in the office of the register of deeds in New York city will not show the queen's holdings of New York real estate because all the American investments have been made under a private name, which will effectually hide the identity of the royal investor. Great secrecy is maintained by the members of the royal household in regard to the American investments of the queen, and nobody knows exactly how much they amount to.

It is known, however, that the investments were made under the direction of Lord Sidney, Lord Cross and Sir Arnold White and that they have been very profitable. Property bought for $390,000 has since 1881 doubled in value. The queen is also said to own large tracts of land in southern Illinois and Texas.

The private fortune of the queen was greatly augmented at the death of the prince consort, from whom her majesty received $3,000,000. This magnificent sum, judiciously invested, has yielded abundant returns and forms the principal part of the queen's private fortune.

It is not only fortunate and farsighted investments that have made Queen Victoria the richest sovereign that has ever occupied the throne of England, as every one who has been at court during the last 15 years well knows. Never before in the history of England has such rigid economy been practiced by royalty as has been enforced at all the royal establishments during the last 15 years. Expenses have been cut down to the lowest possible figure compatible with the royal state and dignity.

As a result the savings of the queen have been a vast increment to her private fortune. It must be remembered that the queen has the disposal of every shilling of the money appropriated for the items of the civil list, or the royal budget, which amounts to $1,925,000 annually.

Here are some of the items of the civil list: For the privy purse, £60,000; expenses of royal household, £172,500; royal bounty, alms and special service, £13,200; salaries and retiring allowances, £131,260. Every year about £8,000, or $40,000, remains unappropriated and is saved by the queen, together with the vast sum she is able to save out of the other items in the civil list.

Another item in the private fortune of the queen is the income she receives from the duchy of Lancaster, which now amounts to about £80,000, or $400,000, a year. The greater part of this income every year has been saved by the queen. Then the queen has an annual income of £25,000, or $125,000, from Balmoral, Ballochbine, Albergeldie and Claremont. Her land and houses at Coburg and her magnificent villas at Baden-Baden also form part of her private fortune.

One item which must be included in the private fortune of the queen is the immense sum invested in jewels, plate, pictures, statuary, bronzes, china and bric-a-brac, all the personal property of the queen. It is believed that the value of such personal property will exceed £500,000, or $2,500,000.

Peat as Fuel In Russia.

United States Consul Hughes writes from Coburg as follows: "The question of the scarcity of fuel in Russia has long occupied the attention of scientists. Coal is found only in small quantities, while wood is by no means sufficiently abundant to warrant extensive consumption. It is proposed to surmount the difficulty by turning the enormous quantities of peat to account. In many districts the turf almost represents the staple fuel. Its calorific power is said to be double that of wood. The turf is compressed into small briquettes and sent to the market. It is estimated that the cost of manufacturing it for commercial purposes is about $5.84 per ton, which at present compares very favorably with the price of coal."

The Census of Islam.

Turkey has been taking a census of Islam and finds that the number of Mohammedans in the world is 196,500,000. Of these 18,000,000 are in Turkey in Europe, 99,000,000 in western Asia and Hindustan, 20,000,000 in China, 36,500,000 in northern and northeastern Africa, and 23,000,000 are scattered in other parts of the world.

GAME IN VIRGINIA.

Good Shooting Promised Those Who Love Dogs.

Game will be plentiful in Virginia during the coming season, which opens in many counties on the 15th of October and in others on the 1st of November. The country is full of game, from the "possum" and the "h'yar" to quail and wild turkey, and great sport is promised those fond of the field. Polk Miller, who is president of the Virginia Field Sports association and a sportsman of the true type, said to a reporter of the New York Sun:

"Well, they say that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and this year, from all accounts, is going to be the best for the sportsmen for many years. I feel very sorry for the farmers, for whom the drought has been a terrible blow, and I wish it had been otherwise. The dry season has not only enabled the mother birds to raise their first broods, but the second crop has also been raised. Usually the sudden downpour of rain in the month of June and the early part of July catches the young birds in places where they are not protected, and they are drowned. Thousands are destroyed in this way.

"There is a great scarcity of good hunting dogs, and many men who go out will make small bags, for bird hunting with a lot of inexperienced dogs is a great drawback to success. The reason for this is that a few years ago, when birds were scarce, our legislature passed a law forbidding the shooting of them for two years. This really meant three years, for when the law expired the season for hunting had passed. Even the best sportsmen find that raising dogs is rather a troublesome thing, and when game is plentiful the season lasts but three months, and the average business man cannot find the time to put in more than a week or two from business in that time. When you consider the care that's necessary to bestow upon young dogs in order to train them for work in the field, to say nothing about the danger of their being stolen from you by some good for nothing thief whom you cannot reach by law and then, too, just at the time when you are ready to hunt, it is very disgusting.

"Yes; turkeys and deer and pheasants are all very plentiful," said Mr. Miller. "I forgot to mention them, because as a rule the partridge is the bird which most attracts the better class of sportsmen, because turkeys and deer are rarely ever hunted except by experts in the business. A novice might hunt turkeys for years and never kill any. He has to be taught how to do it by one who knows the habits of the bird. The darkies are going to have a picnic this fall, too, for the 'possums and 'ole h'yars' are numerous."

MISSIONARY UNDAUNTED.

Despite the Trouble, Rev. Mr. Ingle Will Return to China.

The first missionary to leave this country for China for many months, it is said, is to start for the Pacific coast soon. He is the Rev. J. Addison Ingle of Frederick, Md. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary society and has already served one regular term of seven years in China. In accordance with the rules of the society, at the end of that term he was entitled to a furlough of a year and has spent it in the United States. At his own request, however, he has been kept busy speaking for the cause of foreign missions. The Rev. Joshua Kimber, associate secretary of the society, said recently that the records showed that in the last year Mr. Ingle had delivered 223 addresses and had traveled 25,400 miles on his speaking tours. He had been pretty much all over the country between Massachusetts and Missouri and Vermont and Georgia.

After the troubles in China had become acute Mr. Ingle applied to be sent back there, and Mr. Kimble wrote to Bishop Frederick R. Graves, the bishop of Shanghai and the lower Yang-tse valley, asking as to whether any missionaries should be sent out at present. The other day a cable message was received from the bishop saying that Mr. Ingle might come on, and he has made arrangements to sail from Vancouver on Oct. 3.

Mr. Ingle was formerly at Hankow, but it is thought that he will hardly be sent so far into the interior just yet. His family will travel with him, but will go no farther than Japan at present.

No Golden Hair Hung Down Her Back.

With a promptness surprising, because so unusual, says the Baltimore American, has the state department forwarded to Mr. Hunt R. Mayo Thom of this city a gold medal for heroic conduct in saving a woman from drowning. There was no romance about the deed, no beautiful maiden with her golden hair hanging down her back who was sinking for the last time in the cold embrace of the cruel waters. On the contrary, the rescued was an aged colored woman, nearly blind and helpless, a woman the heroic rescuer had never seen before. Nor was the deed performed at a fashionable watering place, in the presence of thousands of spectators gazing with admiration and cheering till their shouts and plaudits drowned the noise of the loud roaring sea. It was just the reverse. At a Virginia wharf, in the darkness of a cold winter morning, with only a few steamer passengers to see what was going on, Mr. Thom risked his life.

The medal is a fitting token of the nation's appreciation of such a deed. The hero will soon lead to the altar a beautiful bride, and among all the wedding presents that will be received this golden tribute to the husband's valor should be given a place of honor.

THE O'BRIEN LAUNCHED.

Torpedo Boat Named In Honor of Patriotic Irishman.

Freshly painted green in honor of its being the only vessel in the United States navy that is named for an Irishman, the O'Brien, United States torpedo boat, was recently launched at the Nixon shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J.

The boat was christened by Miss Myra Lincoln O'Brien, a direct descendant of Joseph O'Brien, one of the five O'Brien brothers who captured the British sloop of war Margaretta off Machias, Me., on May 11, 1775, in the first naval engagement in the Revolution.

The O'Brien brothers—Jeremiah, Gideon, William, John and Joseph—were the sons of Morris O'Brien, who came from Ireland to Machias, Me. After the news of the battle of Lexington the townspeople erected a liberty pole, and the sloop of war Margaretta was sent from Boston to investigate.

On the arrival of the Margaretta her commanding officer notified the townspeople that the pole must come down, or the Margaretta would open fire on the settlement. A meeting of the leading citizens, dominated by the O'Briens, had determined to keep the pole intact.

Jeremiah O'Brien, with about 50 men, on Sunday morning, May 11, 1775, the day after the town meeting, sailed down the bay in a lumber sloop to the Margaretta.

Lieutenant Moore, with several officers, had gone on shore to church. Before they could reach the Margaretta the vessels were afoul of each other. The guns of the Margaretta were practically useless, and the boarders from the sloop were pouring over the side of the Englishman. The Margaretta was a prize within 20 minutes. Jeremiah O'Brien and his brothers William and John subsequently received provincial commissions. The sword of Lieutenant Moore was turned over to Joseph O'Brien as the youngest of the expedition. The sword was an object of interest at the launching of the O'Brien. The O'Brien is 174 feet long, 15 feet beam and draws 24 feet. She has a speed of 26 knots an hour. She carries three torpedo launching tubes and three rapid fire guns. The engines are triple expansion, with cylinders 18, 27, 27½ inches by 18 inch stroke, using steam at 250 pounds pressure, and are much larger than in any other vessel of her class.

STRANGE WILL CONTEST.

Left Money For Campaign Against Doctrine of Immortality.

The question whether or no a man can leave a bequest to propagate a campaign against the doctrine of immortality, says a New Haven special to the New York Times, will be presented to the Connecticut supreme court for decision this fall. S. L. Hall of Hartford, who died about five weeks ago, left $14,000 for such a purpose, and his heirs are now contesting his will.

The late Mr. Hall during his life was an ardent Adventist and wrote a number of tracts and pamphlets against the doctrine of immortality, leaving $14,000 at his death to the Advent Christian Publication society of Boston to be used in publishing books and tracts in argument against immortality. The wording of Mr. Hall's will is as follows:

"I hereby give directions and bequeath the remainder of my estate to the Advent Christian Publication society of Boston. I charge this society with the duty of faithfully improving, according to their judgment and wisdom, chiefly by publication, in contradicting as far as possible that greatest of all pagan superstitions, upon which are founded the great systems of error and superstition in the world—namely, the Scriptural, unreasonable and pernicious doctrine of the immortality of the soul, that through this the entire Christian system may be readily and clearly perceived and the way leading to eternal life made free and easy to all who would follow it."

The heirs of the estate contest the will through Attorney Nehemiah Candee of New Haven, claiming that private funds cannot be left to propagate doctrines inimical to the public welfare and happiness. The contestants are Mrs. Isabel Beers of Northampton, Mass.; John M. Hall of Providence and Mrs. Lucy Yale and two sons of New Haven.

Our Inland Waterways.

At present America has but 18,566 miles of navigable river and canal routes, says A. H. Ford in Harper's Magazine for October, yet the marvelous possibilities of Russian inland navigation can in many respects be excelled by those in America. With an expenditure equal in amount to the appropriation for pensions by a single congress (nearly $300,000,000 for the two years) it has been estimated that an inland coast waterway could be made navigable for large steamers from Providence inlet, Rhode Island, to Galveston and the Rio Grande on the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. A natural waterway for almost the entire distance already exists. To perfect the route but comparatively little work is necessary.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's Income.

The London Chronicle says that Sir Arthur Sullivan is one of the wealthiest musicians in Europe. From the Savoy operas he still draws a princely income, and many of his songs continue to provide him with ever welcome checks every quarter. As a man of business he has few rivals, and the directors of the Crystal palace and those of the Savoy hotel know well his mathematical ability and his shrewdness. Sir Arthur has lately retired from the board of Hopwood & Crew, limited, the music publishers, owing to his inability to attend regularly the directors' meetings.

"RUNNING WILD."

Designation of Extra Trains Which Cause Railroad Men Trouble.

During the recent Grand Army encampment, says the Chicago Times-Herald, a Burlington extra train was speeding toward Chicago, and every car was crowded. One old soldier in the crowd was a retired railroad man, and he was naturally talking of railroading. During the conversation he happened to look out of the window and then remarked, "I guess we are running wild." He was overheard, and the report spread that the train for some reason had got beyond control and was "running wild." Considerable apprehension was felt until it was explained that "running wild" was an obsolete term for "extra" or "special." Not so many years ago trains which are now called extra or special trains were known officially and to the public as "wild trains." "Running wild" was an official term to designate any train which was not on the regular schedule of the road. The term, however, was an unfortunate one, for it was not long before the public accepted it as truth, and it was commonly believed that railroads literally ran "wild trains" which trusted in Providence and luck and not upon train orders and the care of a well drilled force of employees.

This fact might not have made any difference had it not been for the astute damage lawyers. In personal injury jury trials resulting from wrecks they played upon the word to the limit. They declaimed upon the frightful recklessness of railroads running "wild trains," which, they said, were all that the name implied. The effect was usually great, and so was the cost to the railroads. After several years of this sort of thing the managers took the matter in hand and abolished "wild trains," substituting therefor the "extras" and "specials," which mean exactly the same thing, but which do not bring the same result before juries.

BIG TUNNEL COMPLETED.

Great Northern Tracks Under the Cascade Mountains.

After nearly four years of continuous work, says a St. Paul dispatch to the New York Sun, the forces working from each end of the Great Northern tunnel through the Cascade mountains came together under a granite roof 5,350 feet thick. The tunnel is 2½ miles long in a straight line from the head of one canyon to another, with a slope of about 90 feet to the mile. The east portal is at an elevation of 3,375 feet above the sea, while the west portal is 250 feet lower. Work was begun in January, 1897, and 800 men have been employed ever since. Most of the work was done by machinery, 32 compressed air drills being used, and the average excavation has been at the rate of 40 tons per hour of rock.

The tunnel is lined with four feet of concrete and is 23 feet high by 16 feet wide. It is lighted by electricity, and this will be the motive for pushing trains through the tunnel.

Ever since the Great Northern was built the Cascade mountains were crossed by one of the longest switchback roads in the world, requiring five elevations on one side of the range and three on the other side. While the tunnel has cost about $5,000,000, it will be a great saving to the road in both time and money and dispense with a source of danger. Chief Engineer Stevens declares this to be one of the great engineering feats of the age.

Women Artists at the Paris Fair.

Few women have received high awards for exhibits in the fine arts at the Paris exposition, says the New York Evening Post. Only four medals have gone to women artists. Miss Cecillia Beaux of the United States, Mme. Virginia Demet-Breton, Mlle. Baily and Mlle. Breslau have been awarded gold medals. All are French save Mlle. Breslau, who is a Swiss. A silver medal was given to Miss Elizabeth Nourse of this country. Lady Alma-Tadema of England and one woman representative from each of the countries of Denmark, Holland, Spain, Russia and Switzerland and four of France also received silver medals. Only one other English woman obtained an award in painting. This was Miss Flora Reid, who received a bronze medal. Eight bronze medals were awarded to women in the department of sculpture. In the department of engraving two silver and seven bronze medals were all received by Frenchwomen, with the exception of one, which was given to a Hungarian woman. In lithography three Frenchwomen, one Japanese woman and one Finnish woman received silver medals.

Emperor to Visit Queen.

It is reported that the Emperor William and his eldest son will pay a strictly private visit to the queen at Balmoral before the end of October unless her majesty goes to Germany, in which case they will all meet at Friedrichshof. The emperor and the crown prince will cross the North sea in the imperial yacht Hohenzollern from Kiel to Aberdeen and, after spending a few days at Balmoral, will return to Germany by the same route. The queen will personally invest the German crown prince with the ribbon and insignia of the Garter either at Balmoral or at Friedrichshof.

To Help Chile Build Navy.

Lieutenant Horace P. McIntosh of the United States navy is on his way to Chili, where, by consent of the United States government, he is to superintend the construction of a navy for the Chilean government. Five admirals of the United States navy, without conference among themselves, recommended him for this work. Lieutenant McIntosh was for many years a professor in De Pauw university. He was temporarily in the hydrographic office in Galveston at the time of the storm.

DAMROSCH AT THE EXPO.

The Great Orchestra Leader Delighting Thousands in Pittsburg.

Patrons of the Pittsburg Exposition are just now enjoying the musical treat of the season in the concerts of Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra. For real harmony and melody, the renditions of the Damrosch orchestra are unsurpassed, as exposition visitors have had reason to learn in the last two seasons, and this in a great measure, is responsible for the vastly increased attendance which will not only make this year's season the most successful one in the history of the institution, but has awakened the directors of the society to the fact that more room will be needed next year, both for visitors and exhibitors.

WALTER DAMROSCH.

So great has the attendance been at times, this season, that the extreme capacity of the big main building has been tested more than once, and as the disposition of the public seems to be to continue to come in increased numbers, it is apparent that the time for enlargment is at hand. It is probable that a new music hall, with a largely increased seating capacity will be built adjoining the present main building.

The Galveston flood pictures have attracted much interest and will be continued until the close of the season. The cinematograph, in which they are given, is also presenting many fascinating representations of historical events, comic scenes and character pictures.

The Mexican Village, with its manifold attractions and strange native food products, of which samples are freely distributed to visitors, continues to attract many who get their introduction to hot tamales, inchililas and other Mexican delicacies.

The mechanical novelties are always surrounded with interested throngs. The wonderful machine for making screws, the silk mill, the windmills and similar ingenious results of the skill of industrial experts are in operation at all times. The linotype machine comes in for a big share of attention, too, and all visitors who so desire, can get, without charge, stencils of their names made on it.

No less attractive have the Swiss Village, the crystal maze, Jim Key, the wonderful educated horse, and other special attractions, proved, while the mercantile exhibits have excited the interest and admiration of all. In no year of the Exposition's history have the great retail houses of Pittsburg spent so much money on elaborate exhibits, and their showing is the equal of any that has ever been made anywhere.

One of the most popular of this year's new features is the excursion system by which patrons have the opportunity to take a pleasant boat trip to David Island Dam, on the magnificent new excursion steamer, Francis J. Torrance. The trip occupies an hour, and music for dancing and a Punch and Judy show and other things to interest are provided. In bad weather, the decks of the boat are enclosed in glass, thus making the ride as thoroughly enjoyable as on fair days.

For the last week of the season, beginning Oct. 15, immediately after the close of the Damrosch engagement, Sousa and his band will return from the East. It was a part of this year's plan to reserve the best for the last, and from now on, with Damrosch and Sousa furnishing the music, there is little doubt that all former attendance records will be broken.

Mines That Burn For Years.

A number of good sized mines are now on fire in the United States and have been for years. The Vulcan mine on the Green river, opposite Newcastle in Colorado, has been on fire since the great explosion several years ago, when about 80 persons lost their lives. All efforts to quench it have proved fruitless. In Butte there is a mine which has been afire since 1884. It has been treated with carbonic acid gas generated on a large scale, quicklime and acids and all the stifling devices that genius and experience could devise, but so far without effect.

In Pennsylvania there are several steadily burning mines, and in one place where the outlet of natural gas is very great the spectacle it affords is of surpassing interest. For miles around a great tower of fire may be seen day and night, and the dense black smoke which it gives off settles upon the surrounding country. How a mine gets afire is easily explained, even though the greatest precautions are taken to prevent it. Coal seams exude a gas varying in quantity according to the pressure and the quality of the deposit, which gas when mixed with air in certain proportions is about as explosive as gunpowder.—New York Post.

The Source of Wisdom.

"I wonder how Solomon became the wisest man on earth?"

"That's easily explained," replied the man with the intellectual but worried face. "You see, Solomon had a large number of families, and of course his children asked questions, just as all children do. I have no doubt Solomon was like anybody else and had a certain dislike to exposing his ignorance. When one of the children would ask him something he didn't know, he'd make believe he wanted a drink of water and then go out and look in the back of the dictionary. I shouldn't be surprised if he were compelled to do this 50 or 60 times a day. Under such conditions a man couldn't help getting wise."—Washington Star.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Hence the British Doctors have again extended the time for free treatment to October 12th. All so-called incurable cases are requested to call at Suite 16 and 18 Wernet Block, Canton, O.

A staff of eminent physicians and surgeons from the British Medical institute, at the urgent solicitations of a large number of patients under their care in this country, have established a permanent branch office in the city of Canton in the Wernet Block, Rooms 16 and 18.

These eminent gentlemen have decided to give their services entirely free for three months (medicines excepted) to all invalids who call upon them for treatment between now and October 12. These services consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before October 12th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting, and skin diseases and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

HUSTLING YOUNG MAN can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co. 4th and Locust Sts., Phila., Pa.

Wanted—A Husband!

Must be strong and never have a lame back—Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets stop the pain at once and cure permanently.
Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, Massillon.

Wanted—A Wife!

Must be strong and never have a lame back—Dr. Rankin's Kidney Tablets stop the pain at once and cure permanently.
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THE LEASES OF INDIAN LANDS.

An Important Order to Be Issued Changing the Present System—New Specimens For the National Zoo. The Isthmian Canal Survey.

In his annual report to the secretary of the interior Commissioner of Indian Affairs William A. Jones, it is asserted, will recommend an important change in the system of leasing Indian agricultural lands, which, it is believed, will operate greatly to the benefit of the Indians. For years past Indian agricultural lands have been rented to white people for an annual cash consideration. The prices per acre received by the Indians have ranged from 25 cents to $2.50 per annum. Bottom lands in the reservations which will produce 40 bushels of wheat per acre are now being rented for $1.50 per acre, and the lessees are not only reaping handsome profits, but are exhausting the substance of the soil by continued crops of wheat and corn yearly. Aside from the financial side of the question, it has been found that this system has encouraged idleness among the Indians, who after receiving their pro rata share of the proceeds devote their time in dissipation until their money is gone and are then left practically penniless until the next payment is due.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Jones shortly after he assumed control of the office the policy of leasing Indian reservation agricultural lands to farmers upon the share system was inaugurated at one or two of the agencies. At the Kickapoo agency, in Oklahoma territory, the system was put in operation. Leases were made to farmers who agreed to raise the crops and give to the Indians two-fifths of the produce, the farmers taking three-fifths. The Indians were compelled to gather the crops after they matured. This furnished them employment and encouraged thrift among the members of the tribe, who carefully watched the lessees to see that they were not cheated out of any of their share of the grain and other produce. The plan was at once found to be so satisfactory that it has been continued in operation on the Kickapoo reservation, where a majority of the leases are now made on the share system and not for a money consideration.

Commissioner Jones believes that if this same system is put into operation on all the reservations it will encourage thrift and industry among the Indians and at the same time teach them by actual experience frugality.

One of the principal reasons for this change is the incessant complications arising from the present leasing system. During the last year probably 30,000 individual allotment leases on the various Indian reservations have been approved by the department. The lands leased have been among the richest agricultural lands in the various states and territories in which the reservations are located. In nearly every case there has been a scramble among men in those sections to secure the coveted prizes. This has invariably resulted in charges of bribery and corruption being submitted against the parties interested and in some cases against the agents. In some instances these charges have been found well sustained, and the department has taken summary action.

The intense interest which United States consuls residing abroad have taken in the new zoological garden started in Washington under the patronage of the government promises to make it the greatest collection of wild animals in the world. Naval officers in foreign stations have been taking the same interest, and hardly a week passes but that there are acquisitions sent to the big cages. The managers lately received some valuable additions to its family of rarities, among them being specimens of the caribou sent from Newfoundland. These were obtained through the courtesy of Martin J. Carter, consul of the United States at St. John's. The other additions consist of six harbor seals sent by Mr. John H. Starin, Glen Island, N. Y. The animals came safely and are receiving proper attention in their new quarters. The park authorities are delighted with the acquisitions.

The isthmian canal commission has made such progress with its work that it is stated that it would be able to submit a report to congress sufficiently comprehensive to serve as a basis for the action of that body at the approaching session if it should be desirable to act. The field parties have all reported, and only a few of the hydrographic parties and several boring parties remain on the isthmus clearing up the work. Most of what remains to be done in the way of surveys relates to the character of the under strata near the sites for the dams. The commission's report will be preliminary, and the great mass of data collected will be embodied in a supplemental and detailed report to be submitted later.

Canadians Who Stay In Africa.

The six companies of the Royal Canadian regiment now on their way home from South Africa, their term of service in South Africa having expired, form a minority of the command. Colonel Otter, the commander of the regiment, with headquarters and a majority of the troops, remains at Pretoria.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

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Correspondence Solicited.

The lazy man never sees any beauty in a sunrise.

Iceland and New Zealand are two countries where so far no cattle disease has ever existed.

If any soft corn is wanted this year, it will have to be boiled. It will not be found in the cornfields.

At the great Platt sale of Shorthorn cattle in Chicago Iowa breeders took 24 head at a cost of $17,265.

A spring lamb was killed and frozen in New Zealand and shipped to New York, 17,000 miles, in perfect condition.

Give a Frenchman a bone, an onion and a couple of crackers and he will concoct from them a most savory and palatable soup.

The millennium will never come in the south until melon patches and smokehouses are made inaccessible to the colored brother.

The great cornfields of the corn belt were all out of the way of the frost by Sept. 1 this year, a thing which has not happened for many years.

The large sum of $21,000 is offered as prize money at the combination Shorthorn and Hereford cattle show to be held at Kansas City this fall.

If the full feeding value of the stalks upon which a crop of corn grew was realized, the cost of producing a bushel of corn would be greatly reduced.

The shoes worn by the London horses used on cabs, omnibuses and freight wagons are corkless. From the American standpoint this seems queer.

A thrifty housekeeper has discovered that a garden toad placed in the kitchen during the night soon rid the place entirely of waterbugs and cockroaches.

Just so long as eggs are sold by count and not by weight just so long will some men be tempted to keep all the big eggs at home for their own use. That's human nature.

The Missouri penitentiary feeds 2,074 inmates and feeds them well for a trifle less than 9 cents a head per day. This well illustrates the economy there is associated with co-operative cooking.

Droughty conditions on the western ranges have lowered the price of feeding cattle, and the feeders in the corn belt will be able to get the sort of stock they want to feed at more reasonable prices than last year.

The wheat crop of Washington state has averaged 26 bushels per acre for the past 20 years. Climatic conditions there are more favorable for the growth of winter wheat than in any other state in the Union.

The fall season may be the most convenient season for many farmers to do their road work, but it is also true that this is the worst possible time of the year in which to do such work, so far as the highways are concerned.

The Red Polled cattle combine in a large degree beef and milk qualities, perhaps as much as or more so than any other breed of cattle. Where cattle are wanted of the dual purpose type they seem to fill the bill very well.

Fifty bushels of succotash to the acre—15 bushels of wheat and 35 bushels of oats—is quite a common crop and yield through much of the west this season. This mixed crop is becoming more and more a favorite each year.

Some men think they have done a good thing when they cut the weeds on the highways and around their premises after such weeds have gone to seed. This is too much like locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

Exports of corn from this country have risen from 30,768,213 bushels in 1891 to 209,348,273 bushels in 1899. But little of this amount has been used for any other purpose than cattle food, the foreigner as yet not appreciating corn as a food for himself and family.

Those nice Kansas girls got ten times the amount of advertising all over the country by going out into the harvest fields and helping to save the splendid wheat crop of that state than they would in any other possible way. We hope they may each get a good husband before next harvest time, for they deserve one.

There is only just one way in which to properly take care of the weeds which infest the highways, and that is to put the surface of the sides of the road in such shape that a mower may be used upon them, running the machine over them about three times during the season. The weeds may thus soon be exterminated and a nice blue grass sward obtained.

The effect of four storms which lately visited the limited broom corn producing territory of Illinois will be felt by every person who has to buy a broom the coming year. The good broom will cost twice as much as it did two years ago.

There is no successful milking machine yet placed on the market, and it is perhaps just as well. If the production and sale of oleomargarine are not in some manner restricted, it will take something besides a milking machine to enable the legitimate dairy business to hold its own.

If you do not make any contribution to the county fair exhibit and simply go yourself to see what there is to be seen, don't make a fool of yourself by criticising the exhibits and telling your friends that you had stuff at home which would have beaten anything at the fair all hollow.

A careful test made at one of our western experiment stations showed the cost of producing a bushel of corn to be 12.9 cents. Taking a series of years, this is much below the actual cost of producing the bushel of corn on the average western farm, but few men being able to do it for much less than 20 cents.

It was once popularly supposed that the sooner a coating of manure was plowed under after it was applied to a field the better. Men know better now. In no manner can the accumulations of the barnyard be so economically and satisfactorily applied to the soil as by putting them on the pastures and meadows with a manure spreader.

If the grove in the pasture is so dense and thick that the grass will not grow under the trees, we would thin out enough of the trees so as to permit the grass to grow. High priced land cannot profitably be kept to simply produce a growth of common forest timber. Thinned out, however, a good pasture may be secured and enough timber retained to secure the best development of the trees.

There is a constantly growing interest being taken in the use of the electric trolley line for the purpose of connecting the smaller towns. This form of transport service may be termed the poor man's railway, the right of way almost always being available on the public highway, grade being no obstacle and involving no expense to overcome and the cost of operation being immensely less than either steam or horsepower. Transportation improvements of the future are going to be closely identified with the electric railway.

OWN A PIECE OF LAND.

No better thing can be said of America than that it is still possible for even the poorest man, if he will so elect, to become the owner of the home in which he lives, the house and lot in the city if he be a laborer or mechanic or the land which he works if he be a farmer. The owning of one's home does much to dignify and elevate American citizenship. It links the citizen with the government and is an inspiration to patriotic effort and service. The baronial and landlord system of land ownership which is everywhere in the older countries such a barrier to home ownership by the poor man is here as yet practically unknown. While men must of necessity be renters for a time perhaps, we sincerely pity that one who is contented to be always a renter. No better mark can be set by the young married couple than this: That every effort shall be made and every reasonable economy practiced in order to secure as soon as may be a home of their own, whether it be in town or country.

WHEN TO CATCH ON AND LET GO.

It takes a pretty smart man to know just when to take hold of some new line of farm work or let go of one which he has been carrying on. As we have noticed it, the man who adopted some line of farm work and stuck to it year in and year out, when it paid well and when it did not, has been the man who best succeeds. It is a rare thing to find a man with a big crop of potatoes when they sell for 40 cents in the field or with a lot of wool to sell at 25 cents a pound or a barn full of hay to let go of at $10 per ton. The common rule is that men will rush into new crops or new kinds of stock when such crops and stock are bringing top prices, when the wise man, if he wished to make a change, would make such change when there was the least demand for such things, correctly reasoning that when any commodity was selling for less than it cost to produce it a scarcity and high prices were almost sure to ensue in the near future. When a man can buy sheep for $1 a head, then is the time to go into sheep. When a good horse sells for $40, then raise colts. When pork sells at $2.50 per hundredweight, fill up the hog yard. But better than doing this, keep the crops and stock on the farm diversified to the largest extent possible all the time, regardless of the ups and downs of prices.

MEN AS HOUSE SERVANTS.

Their Success In Chicago—Household Treasures and No Mistake.

The city of Chicago is credited with being the first to try the experiment which is the subject of this article, first employing men as "chambermaids," kitchen helpers, etc., in hotels; then, as the success of these tentative beginnings became known, private families also took up the idea, with the result that many families in that city are now very acceptably served by men.

A lady living in Chicago a few months ago wrote a friend a long letter detailing her experiences with a man as general servant and was emphatic in her opinion that she had made no mistake, but that her servant was a "household treasure," and, although she took him in "green" from the factory, where he was an ordinary machine tender but a short time before, he is now as good a plain cook as any of the women employed by her friends and is as neat, both in his work and personally, as the best of maids could possibly be. Her family consists of herself, her husband and grown up daughter, and she had always heretofore found it necessary to keep a cook and a housemaid as well as to pay a woman to come weekly to do the family washing.

After her servant had become sufficiently versed in the art of cookery to get along properly with the aid which the family cookbooks afforded he voluntarily offered to do the laundry work, having paid strict attention to the methods of the work while it had been done by the regular laundress. His mistress saw no objection to letting him try, with the result that that work is also well done and the cost of it saved. About the time that things were working in this way her maid, who was a good one, did as nearly all good maids do—left and married. My friend was in despair and was bewailing to her daughter the fact that she would now have to begin the work of searching for and training another maid when her cook assured her that he thought he would have plenty of time to do all the work of the house if she cared to try him.

I think I can hear the objection, "Yes, but what about the expense of employing men for such service?" In this it is a great saving, and, as the servant himself explains it, he is better off. His mistress now pays him $4 per week. While he was "green" and needed help and direction in all he did he received $2.50. When he worked in the factory, he received $7 per week. Of this $4 went for board and 60 cents for car fare, leaving $2.40 cents for clothing, laundry and all other expenses.

His wage now, you see, is thus equivalent to at least $8.60 from his standpoint. The work is no harder, the mistress, he says, is not so harsh as his former foreman, and his board and lodging are superior to anything he could before afford, so that he feels as though his employers are entitled to the best service he can give, and he gives it.

While at work the man wears a long sleeved, high necked apron which protects him from neck to feet. It is made so simply that it can be slipped on or off at a moment's notice. When the doorbell rings, it is instantly discarded and a white linen jacket assumed, in which the servant looks as neat as any maidservant in Chicago—neater than a good many, in fact. Both apron and jacket are always spotless, and the man seems to take genuine pleasure in having both himself and his surroundings in apple pie order.—Designer.

Fruit Compote.

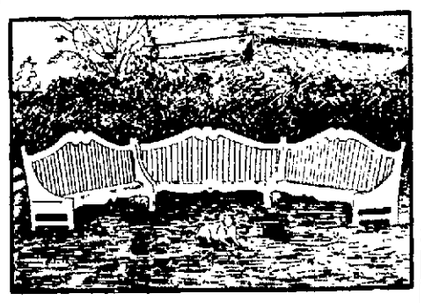
Once the difference in appearance and flavor betwixt a compote and a stew of fruit is realized a real step is gained. That one is rather more trouble than the other goes without saying, but the difference pays, all the same. For a compote of any kind of fruit a sirup of the sugar must be made first with a little water. The fruit is then dropped in and simmered gently until it is perfectly cooked, but its shape is not allowed to be lost, and naturally its flavor is retained.

Watermelon Diamonds.

Thoroughly ice a ripe melon. Cut into inch slices, then into strips and diamonds, removing the seeds. Arrange on saucers, dust with a little sugar and serve quickly.—Table Talk.

Garden Furnishing.

The furnishing of the garden is a matter of no little moment. Articles which in the house would be considered quiet and, if anything, too somber and rough in appearance, in the garden will seem absolutely out of place on account of their comparative garishness. The free and unrestrained beauties of nature demand a certain quaint liberty in the designs of furniture intended thus for al fresco use.



AN ARTISTIC GARDEN SEAT.

For gardens kept on the old fashioned plan of trimmed hedges and cut trees, nothing could exceed the suitability of the seat illustrated, while the fact that it fits in admirably with the more natural and less formal class of gardens now in vogue shows its high intrinsic merit.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1900

ORRVILLE, MANSION HOUSE, TUESDAY, OCT. 30

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O.

Remember

Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an up-to-date" DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.

RIDER & SNYDER,

Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

...TO CALIFORNIA...

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon leave Chicago every day in the year via the

Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

Every Wednesday from Booton and New England and Every Thursday from Chicago.

Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road

FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 507 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

PEOPLE READ

The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Moral: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TO DEFER BUILDING

Contract for New School-House Not Let.

MR. SONNHALTER'S PLANS.

Will Not Build on the Old Sherman Hotel Site Till Spring—Other Structures Rapidly Nearing Completion—New Residence for George List—Rumor Concerning the Old Mill.

The building committee of St. John's Evangelical church, now contemplating the erection of a schoolhouse, at a cost of $10.000, at the meeting of the church council, Monday evening, recommended that the letting of the contract be deferred until in January or February, calling attention to the fact that nearly all local contractors are now busy with work on hand. The recommendation was adopted. The money for the schoolhouse is coming in satisfactorily, the subscriptions having been made by members some time since.

Ground for the new residence of George List, on the Kachler property, in East Tremont street, will be broken this week. The plans show a large and handsome frame dwelling.

Philip Sonnhalter stated Tuesday morning that he had given up his original plan of this fall erecting a new business block to substitute the property occupied by the Bee Hive. He will not begin on the new structure until spring. Mr. Sonnhalter's new building in West Main street, near the intersection of Muskingum, will be under roof by November 1. The structure is to be of stone and brick, three stories high. There will be two business rooms on the first floor and probably flats on the others. There will be an elevator in the hall. J. B. Verment, of this city, is the architet.

There is a rumor in circulation that the fine large lot on which stands the old Doxsee mill, in Charles street, is soon to bear a building as large as itself. One report is that it is to be an opera house. S. Burd, who has charge of the property, says he knows nothing about these stories.

Work on the new building at Russell & Company's plant comes on apace. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy in a short time.

Some time must yet elapse before the new West Main street business blocks will be completed to a condition of occupancy. There is still much to be done The Bee Hive building is much admired, particularly by traveling men.

WAS THERE MOMEY IN IT?

Webster Davis Called Upon to Deny a Remarkable Story.

A dispatch from London dated October 6, says: "Douglas Story, correspondent for the Daily Mail with the Boer forces in the recent war in South Africa and a close personal friend of President Kruger, President Steyn and General Joubert, has a remarkable article over his own signature in this morning's Mail, headed 'Boer Gold for America. A True History of a Sordid Intrigue.'"

Story charges that Webster Davis permitted himself to be introduced to the Boers as the American secretary of state and led them to believe that he could, by his oratory, arouse the people of the United States to intervene in the South African war. Davis is alleged to have received $125,000. It is said here that Story writes not only with permission but with the expressed desire of Kruger in detailing the mission of "Davis in the Transvaal."

Story concludes: "The theory advanced by Davis and on which the Boers founded their faith was that in the United States there was a large, bitter anti-English public, composed of Germans and Irishmen. All of these were, by assumption, pro-Boer. If Davis, with his fine oratorical gifts and happy ignorance of South Africa, could arouse them by false enthusiasm. Bryan's election, he declared, would be a certainty, and his intervention in behalf of the Boers an assured corollary. And so today, such Boers as are still fighting remain in the field to await the announcement of the result of the polls of November 6, next, and the fulfillment of Webster Davis's promises."

The writer adds that Macrum left Pretoria for the United States "with 15,000 pounds, a Boer honorarium. in his pocket."

How We Used Up Our Forests.

It is estimated that it takes twenty-two acres of spruce land to furnish enough wood pulp paper to run a large metropolitan daily just two days. The writer who makes this statement deplores the time, when, at this rate, our forests will entirely disappear, and paper be very scarce and expensive. Meantime, the art of printing continues, because there are many truths the world should know; among others, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a cure for diseases of the stomach, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, insomnia and nervousness. This famous medicine has been the standard remedy of the American people for fifty years. Do not accept a substitute. The genuine has a Private Revenue Stamp over the neck of bottle.

Don't Miss This!

Full relief given to sufferers from constipation, billiousness or liver troubles by using Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills. Sold by all druggists.

Want Column ads. pay. Try it.

REPLY OF "JACKIE" BOYD.

He Says Kenneth Miller's Actions Belie His Statements.

To the Sporting Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

It is hard for me to believe that Kenneth Miller, whom I have always supposed to be a man worthy of respect, could be guilty of the authorship of such low and false statements and unjustifiable attack as that which appeared over his signature in Thursday's INDEPENDENT. In his communication Miller accuses the referee of being everything but honest. Does he forget that in the office of THE INDEPENDENT he said that he believed that Gleitsman thought he was doing right, though he (Miller) believed he was wrong? He also says that the talk about going to law is a "pipe" dream. It's a dream that's come true, however, for I have received word from a lawyer that Miller has engaged to represent him. He further states that I never said I would run another race for $300. I can prove that I did by three persons who were present when I said it. Miller was there and he refused to accept.

I suppose, however, that this is the penalty of betting with men who do not know how to lose. If I had lost that race I would have given up my money as soon as the referee rendered his decision. particulaly if I had selected that official, as was the case with Miller. Therefore, it was with me a case of putting up my money against nothing. If I lost I would cheerfully give up the money. If I won I would get nothing, for the men with the money up would forthwith notify me that they intended to carry the matter into court and get their stakes back. To have anything to do with people like these who pretend to be sports is enough to put a real betting man out of the business.

It makes him tired to think that there are such people in the world. The great trouble with those boys was right here: They thought they had a dead sure thing. their man being able to make the 125 yards in 13¾ seconds. I can tell you that if they had not been so sure they would not have put up a cent, and when they did lose it made them sick. Miller told me all along that he was Carpenter's only backer. I have since heard that there were many in the pot, and it may be that the others are urging him against his will. At all events his statements in nearly every case, as I have shown above, have been belied by his actions. Maybe he had never lost before. I know how it feels to lose. I was ready to lose again when I arranged that race. I have lost in my day, but I never came out second best and made a yell for my money back, and I never will. A man should have some honor about him even in gambling. He goes in to double his money if he can. If he fails he ought to swallow his sorrow. If he wins he has a right to feel good, and the loser should give over without a word the money he had sought to double. It is this running to law and crying back money that is killing sport. An honorable man puts his money up against nothing. The dishonorable man bets nothing against money. Miller, in his letter, says he doesn't care for a few dollars. No, it looks like it.

JOHN BOYD.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	117	117½	115¾	115¾
American Tobacco	90⅛	90⅝	89⅛	89⅛
Atchison (Pfd.)	70⅜	70½	69⅝	69¾
C. B. & Q.	125	125¼	124½	124⅝
Federal Steel	34	34½	33	33¼
U. S. Leather (pfd)	68	68	68	68
Manhattan	92	92¾	92	92
Missouri Pacific	50	50¼	4⅞	49⅝
Louisville & Nashville	71⅝	71¾	71¼	71¼
Northern Pacific, pfd	68⅞	69	68⅞	69

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat:				
Nov.	76¼	76⅝	75¾	75¾
Dec.	77	77⅜	76⅛	76⅛
Corn.				
Nov.	37⅜	37½	37⅛	37¼
Dec.	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
Oats.				
Nov	22⅛	22¾	21⅞	21¾
Dec.	22⅛	22½	22⅜	22⅜
Pork.				
Jan.	11 70	11 75	11 62	11 62
Lard				
Jan	6 87	6 90	6 77	6 77

TOLEDO, Oct. 10.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 79¼.

An Aerial Anchorage.

On last bank holiday a fete and gala was held in a country town. A balloon ascent was the chief feature of the day's amusements, and the process of filling the balloon with gas was watched with great interest by a crowd of country bumpkins, one of whom cast his eye upon the grappling iron in perplexity.

"Wot be that, Golles?" quoth he to a companion.

"Whoy, that be the anchor," answered Giles.

"Anchor!" repeated the first bumpkin in even greater perplexity than before. "Wot use be an anchor to 'em up in the air? Wot can they anchor 'er to?"

"To the clouds, o' course!" replied Giles in tones expressive of scorn for his mate's ignorance.—London Answers.

An Awful Loss.

At a fire in Cambridge, Mass., an occupant of the damaged house was bewailing the loss of her purse. Several firemen joined in a search for the missing pocketbook, but after spending some time in their quest were still unsuccessful. Finally the chief said to the woman:

"How much was in the pocketbook?"

As she answered, "Fifty cents," the look of disgust on the chief's face was too evident to be mistaken.

DESTRUCTION AT NOME

The Crowded Beach Swept by Flood and Breakers.

HALF A MILLION DOLLAR LOSS.

The Result of a Ten Days' Gale. Risking Life to Snatch Property From the Surf—Whirling Mass of Wreckage In Snake River.

The besom of destruction has swept Nome, writes the special correspondent of the New York Evening Post from that place, and the men who built their houses on the sand bear witness to the fulfillment of the Scriptures. The loss of property from the ten days' gale, which culminated in a tidal wave and flood, will foot up $500,000. Nearly a thousand people are homeless and destitute, and, though the lives lost, or known to be lost, are few, it is probable that when the returns are all in this number will be increased. A half dozen schooners are wrecked on the beach, the monster barge Skookum is a total wreck, and the sea is swept clear of barges, lighters and towboats. The lower end of Front street, where it borders on Snake river, is swept completely away, and the houses which bordered it on either side are splinters or missing entirely. The seaward side of Front street for its entire length is more or less damaged. Some saloons and business houses are entirely wrecked, while others are loosened upon their foundations or have had the rear portions of them pounded in by the sea. The scene along the beach today is an astonishing one. Already the waters are receding, and the broad space, which all the season long has been crowded with tents and merchandise of all sorts, which was furrowed and heaped in all directions by beach miners, is now as level and as smooth as if there had never been any gold in Alaska and the great Nome rush were but a figment of the imagination.

The beach is not depopulated, however. Instead it is lined with thousands who watch the roaring surf and rush shoulder deep into it for the things that the sea has torn from the beach in great gulps and is now casting back to it piecemeal. At the turn of the tide last night 10,000 tons of coal went to sea from the various coal piles. It is coming back now in lumps that are already rounded and smooth from the whirl of the surf. This coal was valued at $30 a ton when it went out. This morning it is worth $80, and the probability of a coal famine makes its recovery worth while. All the large lumber yards of Nome were on the seabeach, and some of them went out with the tide completely. This lumber is now strewn up and down the coast for miles, and the thousands who line the beach are ducking and diving and risking their lives for it as the sea plays with boards and timber in the treacherous surf. Provisions, clothing, supplies of all sorts that go to make life endurable in a mining camp, are flotsam to the tides and jetsam to the breakers that alternately cast them up and snatch them away again. Meanwhile the owners of lumber patrol the beach with soldiers and try to identify their boards and timber and take them from the beach combers who have risked their lives to rescue a few poor sticks. Much of the timber is branded and no doubt is legally claimed. But the lumber merchant is apt to be not overparticular. If, with the soldiers at his back, he can bluff the beach comber into giving up his little pile, he is likely to take it, brand or no brand. The beach comber has no redress but his gun, and against that the soldiers are a sufficient guarantee.

Over at the Nome river, three miles east of the town, the waters carried away the bridge and many houses which stood near it, but the Snake river bridge, in the heart of the city, still stands, though the waters lap at the logs of the roadway across it and are steadily eating away the sand from about the piling at its eastward end. It may stand if the weather continues to improve.

The storm began on the 4th and, with one or two slight lulls, has increased in violence for ten days. Bering sea, pressed by the great shoulders of the hurricane, crowded the waters higher and higher along the Norton sound shallows and up on the beach at Nome. Yet the rise was gradual Had it been sudden the loss of life could but have been appalling. The white hands of the breakers, which at morning snatched at the boats drawn up on the sands, at evening tugged at the tent pins above the line of boats. The next morning, where the tents had sat in the lowest and most daring row, the surf swept resistlessly, but the people who lived in these tents had ample warning, and most of them moved in safety. A few dared the rising waters too long and went to bed that night to be awakened by a smother of foam and to rush landward while the tent and its inanimate contents whirled out to sea on the receding waves.

Demand For American Products.

Consul Kennedy at Para, Brazil, reports to the state department that the demand for United States products is increasing in spite of the financial crisis in Para and the Amazon valley brought about by the tremendous rise in exchange and the scarcity of money. The steady and rapid upward tendency in exchange and the enormous shrinkage in the prevailing price for rubber, he says, have upset all calculations. It is reported that more than 5,000 notes have been protested monthly during the crisis. The consul says the situation offers no promise of improvement in the near future.

"Diamond Jack" Creates a Sensation

Dr. W. H. Long, known as "Diamond Jack," the great Indian doctor, created a sensation on Sunday morning by removing a monster 79-foot tapeworm, head and all, from Mr. C. B. Miller, living at 240 Plum street. Mr. Miller is employed as tube inspector at the Massillon steel works. Dr. Long is meeting with great success in Massillon, and his medical office is crowded daily with the sick people of our city. He will remain for about ten days longer, giving his big free show nightly during his stay at Bucher's opera house. The sick people of our city and county should avail themselves of the opportunity of consulting with this wonderful Indian medical expert. His office is located in Bucher's opera house, where you can consult with him free of charge from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. daily. He cures the worst forms of catarrh in from thirty to sixty days with his simple Indian medicine.

Life and Death Again.

W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $5 00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles." Regular sizes 50c and $1 00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Good News for Our Readers

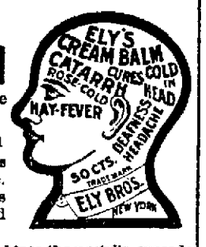
Who have scrofula taints in their blood, and who has not? Scrofula in all its forms is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood. This disease, which frequently appears in children, is greatly to be dreaded. It is most likely to affect the glands of the neck, which become enlarged, eruptions appear on the head and face, and the eyes are frequently affected. Upon its first appearance, perhaps in slight eruptions or pimples, scrofula should be entirely eradicated from the system by a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla to prevent all the painful and sickening consequences of running scrofula sores which drain the system, sap the strength and make existence utterly wretched.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.



Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cts. Druggists or by mail. The liquid for m embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Low Priced Farms.

Send stamp for list of 100 farms at very low prices; all sizes, in Ashtabula county. Best county in the state—best state in the Union. Address, H. N. Bancroft & Company, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss } ORDER OF SALE

Dominick Hansen vs. Louise Kruschinski et al

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, November 3, 1900,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situated in the Township of Jackson, County of Stark and State of Ohio, being part of fractional section number 30, township 11, range 9, and beginning at a stone in the southeast corner of John Fashbaugh's one acre tract; thence running south 54 degrees 5 minutes, east 8 chains 22 7-10 links to a stone in the middle of a lane; thence along the middle of said lane south 35 degrees 35 minutes west 6 chains 13 6-10 links to a stone in the middle of said lane; thence north 74 degrees 25 minutes, west 5 chains 45 4-10 links to a stake at the southeast corner of Christ. Brown's tract; thence north 3 degrees 25 minutes, east 7 chains 38 links to a stake in the south line of John Fashbaugh's tract; thence along the south line of John Fashbaugh's tract north 60 degrees, east 1 chain 91 links to a stone and place of beginning, containing 6 5-100 acres.

Appraised at two hundred ($200.00) dollars. Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.

O. C. Volkmor, Attorney.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion and builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist. Guaranteed.

Children's heavy sole kangaroo calf shoes at 75c at Pifle's removal sale this week.

Election Proclamation.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Stark County, Ohio, that they meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective Townships, Wards and precincts, on

Tuesday, November 6, 1900,

then and there to elect by ballot according to the constitution and laws of the state of Ohio, the following National, District and County officers:

One person for President of the United States of America.

One person for Vice President of the United States of America.

Twenty-three persons for Presidential Electors.

One person for Secretary of the State of Ohio.

One person for Judge of Supreme Court.

One person for Dairy and Food Commissioner.

One person for State School Commissioner.

One person for Member Board of Public Works.

One person for Member of Congress—18th Congressional District

One person for Member State Board of Equalization—21st District.

One person for Common Pleas Judge—9th Judicial District.

One person for County Recorder.

One person for County Commissioner.

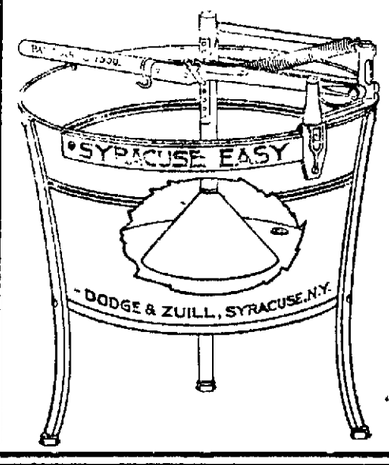
One person for County Infirmary Director.

One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand at the City of Canton, this Third day of October, A. D. 1900.

JOHN J. ZAISER,
Sheriff of Stark County, Ohio.

The Ideal Washer



MUST be a woman's ideal, or it will not be correct, nor should she be satisfied. Her ideals are the requirements and they must be met. From toil and training she knows what is needed. The average man has no right to a say on the subject.

First—It must be a WOMAN'S machine—one adapted to her strength to use it. 2nd—Empty or loaded it must be easily moved about like a table on rollers. It must wash fast—ten times as fast as the old way, for instance, and still not be tiresome. It must wash everything and do every part—suds, rinse and blue. It must be innocent of harshness, or wear, or injury to old and tender, or to frail fabrics of any kind. Above all it must clean the clothes and bring them out white and clear as well as whole and clean. It must not shrink or swell or fall apart, nor require special care between wash days It must be durable, good for twenty or more years of service.

Anything short of all these with all that they imply would not be a woman's Ideal washing machine. They are all in the "EASY."

Call and see or send for circulars.

DODGE & ZUILL, Syracuse, N. Y.

TAXES FOR 1900.

The taxpayers of Stark County are hereby notified of the rates of taxation on each dollar of valuation, as charged upon the tax duplicate of said County for the year 1900.

Townships and Corporations.	State.		County.		Road.		Township.		School.		Corporation		Poor.		Dec. 1900 Rate.		June 1901 Rate.		Total.	
	Mills	10ths.	Mills	100's.	Mills	10ths.	Mills	10ths.	Mills	10ths.	Mills	10ths.	Mills	10ths.	Mills	100's.	Mills	100's.	Mills	10ths.
Bethlehem	2	9	6	.....	1	8	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	6	20	14	2
Canton	2	9	6	.....	2	3	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	70	6	40	15	1
Jackson	2	9	6	.....	1	9	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40	6	50	14	9
Lake	2	9	6	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	50	5	40	11	9
Lawrence	2	9	6	.....	1	7	.....	6	4	5	.....	.....	.....	2	8	80	7	10	15	9
Lexington	2	9	6	.....	4	3	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	90	6	60	17	5
Marlboro	2	9	6	.....	1	6	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	60	8	.....	17	6
Nimishillen	2	9	6	.....	1	6	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	75	6	15	13	9
Osnaburg	2	9	6	.....	2	4	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	25	5	85	14	1
Paris	2	9	6	.....	1	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	65	7	45	16	1
Perry	2	9	6	.....	2	5	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	35	6	85	16	2
Pike	2	9	6	.....	1	6	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	05	7	05	15	7
Plain	2	9	6	.....	2	5	.....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	35	6	85	16	2
Sandy	2	9	6	.....	1	3	.....	6	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	7	35	6	05	13	4
Sugar Creek	2	9	6	.....	1	7	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	6	45	14	6
Tuscarawas	2	9	6	.....	2	5	1	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	30	6	80	16	1
Washington	2	9	6	.....	1	3	.....	5	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7	85	6	55	14	4
Alliance	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	13	60	13	60	27	2
Beach City	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	11	45	11	45	22	9
Canton, City	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	2	12	.....	.....	4	15	.....	15	.....	30	.....
Canal Fulton	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	5	4	.....	.....	2	12	60	12	60	25	2
Clinton	2	9	6	.....	1	7	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	05	7	35	16	4
Greentown	2	9	6	.....	1	1	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	75	9	65	20	4
Hostetter	2	9	6	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	65	6	45	14	1
Limaville	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	60	8	60	17	2
Louisville	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	12	15	12	15	24	3
Magnolia	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	7	55	7	55	15	1
Marlboro, Village	2	9	6	.....	1	6	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	9	85	7	75	17	1
Massillon	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	12	6	.....	5	14	65	14	65	29	3
Minerva	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	14	95	14	95	29	9
Mount Union	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	10	.....	.....	1	13	75	13	75	27	5
Navarre	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	5	5	.....	.....	3	10	45	10	45	20	9
New Baltimore	2	9	6	.....	1	6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	60	7	.....	15	6
New Berlin	2	9	6	.....	2	5	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	9	60	21	7
New Franklin	2	9	6	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	5	95	13	1
Osnaburg, City	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	.....	5	.....	.....	1	12	35	12	35	24	7
Uniontown	2	9	6	.....	1	1	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	75	8	65	18	4
Waynesburg	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	5	4	5	.....	1	10	30	10	30	20	6
Wilmot	2	9	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	10	95	10	95	21	9
West Brookfield	2	9	6	.....	2	5	1	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	05	9	55	21	6

STATE LEVY.	RATE. Mills	100's.
General Revenue Fund	1	4
Sinking	.....	3
University	.....	2
State School	1	.....
Total	2	9

COUNTY LEVY.	RATE. Mills.
Election	.20
County	1.70
Bridge	1.60
Poor	.20
Children's Home	.15
Soldier's Relief	.25
Agriculture and Workhouse	.50
Interest and Debt	1.10
Building	.30
Total	6 00

A FEW OBSERVATIONS REGARDING TAXES.

Taxes are now due.

First half payable between October 1 and December 20.

Last half payable between April 1 and June 20.

Taxes become a lien on property the day preceding the second Monday of April.

After July 20 those owing June taxes are delinquent.

All delinquent taxes must be paid before December 20, otherwise the property will be advertised, and the third Tuesday of January be sold for taxes.

After becoming delinquent, the penalty on Real Estate is 15 per cent.; on delinquent Personal Tax the penalty is 10 per cent. These penalties do not belong to the Treasurer, and therefore can not be remitted.

After tax sale, the penalty the first year to tax title purchasers is 15 per cent., plus 6 per cent. interest; the second year the penalty is 25 per cent., plus 6 per cent. interest. If not redeemed within two years the property goes to the tax title purchaser.

Taxpayers have option of paying full year's tax during December collection period, but are required to pay first half with delinquencies. The remaining half should be paid within June collection.

The tax year and calendar year are not the same. The first half of any year's tax is due and payable October 1, and until December 20. The second half is payable up to June 20 of the following year.

Many taxpayers have formed the habit of paying the December tax and the preceding June tax together, thinking they are paying the full year's tax. All such are paying the last half of one year's tax and the first half of the following year's tax, and consequently they are paying 15 per cent. penalty on the preceding June tax. The proper way to pay a full year's tax without penalty is to pay in December for December and the following June.

Dog Tax and Road Tax are paid in full at the December collection each year. Therefore, to get the December rate, add the road to the whole rate and take half. To get the June rate, subtract the road rate from the full rate and take half. To get the December payment, multiply the valuation by the December rate, adding one dollar for each male dog assessed and two dollars for each female dog.

Checks given in payment of taxes do not liquidate the county's claim until honored at the bank. When checks are not paid on presentation, the taxes for which the checks were given will be reopened without notice to person giving such checks.

When paying taxes, present your last receipt, as it assists very much in locating your property and tends to avoid errors.

When you ask by mail for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly State the name in which the property is listed, name the township and section. If in the city, give city, ward and lot number.

The tax duplicates give the property in the name in which it stood the day preceding the second Monday of April of the year for which the taxes are levied. So that any transfer made on or after the second Monday of April of any year will not appear on the tax duplicate until the next tax year.

The Treasurer's Office will be open between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the tax duplicate.

To insure prompt answer, all inquiries made by mail concerning taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10 and June 10. While every effort will be made to accommodate the public, taxpayers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, the disagreeable rush at the end of the season.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, O., Oct. 1, 1900.

T. HARVEY SMITH, County Treasurer.

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